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PRICE TWO CENTS

NECESSITIES ARE CUT IN TARIFF BILL FILED AS CONGRESS MEETS

House and Senate Members Assemble While Crowds Gather in Galleries to See Democratic Administration Start Work

CHAMP CLARK NAMED

Speaker of Lower Branch Re-elected While Senators Follow Organization With Adjournment Until 2 O'Clock P. M.

WASHINGTON—Before one of the largest crowds that ever gathered in the spectators' galleries the Sixty-third Congress convened in extraordinary session today, the House at 12:01 o'clock p. m. and the Senate at 12:02 o'clock p. m. Galleries, corridors and even the Capitol steps were swarmed two hours before the hour set for the falling of the gavel.

Twenty minutes sufficed to dispose of all business before the Senate, and a recess was taken until 2 o'clock, when it was expected that President Wilson might forward nominations.

Two new senators were sworn in—Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois and Nathan B. Goff of West Virginia.

The first business in the House chamber was organization of the lower legislative body. Its members met as a body, were called to order by Clerk South Trimble, and then organized by selection of a speaker and other officers.

James R. Mann of Illinois, was the choice of the Republicans for the speakership and Victor Murdock of Kansas, that of the Progressives. Both were supported by votes from their parties, but it was Champ Clark of Missouri, who was elected by the overwhelming votes of Democracy.

The procedure of electing officers followed the call of the roll of the new members. The Underwood tariff bill was one of the first measures to be introduced in the House. It bore indorsement "H. R. Number 10" on the official records. Mr. Underwood put it in the bill basket shortly after noon.

In accepting reelection as speaker, Mr. Clark said:

"Profoundly grateful for reelection to the speakership, the highest honor which you can bestow, I am proud that it was preceded by a unanimous election and is accompanied by the personal friendships and good wishes of all the members without regard to political affiliations.

"Your indorsement of my conduct during my first term in this high station by giving me a second is more precious than rubies.

"I hope to discharge the important, delicate, and difficult duties of the position with absolute impartiality and to the satisfaction of members and all fair minded people."

The vote for speaker was:

Clark, 271; Mann, 111; Murdock, 18; Nelson of Wisconsin, one; Cooper of Wisconsin, four.

Much interest was manifested in both houses by the announcement that President Wilson himself will appear in the halls of Congress Tuesday and personally deliver his message on the tariff.

This decision of the President caused much comment among congressional leaders. He will be the first President of the United States to appear officially before either branch of Congress in deliberative session since John Adams in the first few years of the last century. An attempt was made 100 years ago, in 1813, to revive the custom, but President Madison declined an invitation to discuss foreign relations with the Senate.

President Wilson made his plans known to Majority Leader Underwood of the House, Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania and the other House Democratic leaders.

COAL TRUST RULE AMENDED BY COURT

WASHINGTON—The supreme court today amended its recent decree dissolving the "anthracite coal trust" so as to relieve the court's prohibition against operation of the so-called "65 per cent contracts." The government did not object to the petitions of the Pennsylvania and Elk Hill companies, but did object as to the others.

The court referred similar petitions of other coal companies to the district court of Pennsylvania, for hearing and decision.

CABINET SPEECH IN HOUSE PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—Resolution giving cabinet members the right to the floor of the House to engage in any debate which concerns their department and enforcing their attendance in the House twice a month to answer any questions representatives may ask them relative to the conduct of their departments, was introduced in the House today by Representative Montague of Virginia.

Great Reduction in Duties on Foodstuffs and Clothing Proposed in Measure of House Ways and Means Committee

FREE WOOL A FEATURE

Sugar Rates Dropped 25 Per Cent With Provision That Three Years From Enactment Product Is to Go on Free List

WASHINGTON—Eight of the 10 Democratic members of the Senate finance committee today urged President Wilson to ask the House leaders to divide the tariff bill so that it could be considered schedule by schedule. The President was told that this method would greatly expedite final action on the tariff, and he agreed to carefully consider the subject.

More radically sweeping cuts than have been attempted in American tariff revision in a generation are contained in the bill prepared by the House ways and means committee and introduced today.

In introducing the measure its framers said that the time has come when the American manufacturer must meet "honest competition and develop his business along the best and most economical lines, where, when he fights at home to control his market, he is forging the way in the economic development of his business, to extend his trade to the markets of the world."

The bill has the approval of President Wilson as it stands and is to be made an administration measure. Its backers predict that it will pass the House and will be hard to block in the Senate. It is even more drastic in parts than had been anticipated. Representative Underwood of Alabama, chairman of the ways and means committee, whose name the measure will bear, asserts that it will materially reduce the high cost of living.

It gives free raw wool and tears to pieces the notorious schedule K; cuts the tariff on sugar and provides that this product shall go on the free list at the end of three years; revolutionizes the cotton schedule by cuts that are expected to reduce the price of that necessary product; puts steel rails on the free list and slashes all existing duties on iron and steel products; and in the market basket necessities of life, meats, flour, bread, etc., either abolishes the

(Continued on page four, column one)

MORE DIGNIFIED TO READ MESSAGE, SAYS PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—"I consider the only dignified plan for the President to get his views before the Congress at the opening of its session is by personal visits to both branches of that body," said President Wilson today.

In explaining his plan to attend the session tomorrow and deliver his message in person, the President said that the ordinary proceeding of despatching it by a messenger and "having it read in a perfunctory manner by a clerk" was hardly satisfactory. He said that in reviving the precedent established by President Washington he believed he was recognizing the dignity of the legislative branch of the government.

"Precedents hunted out by Senate and House leaders resulted in discovery of a program for reception of President Wilson tomorrow by Congress when he personally delivers his tariff message. Speaker Clark and Majority Leader Underwood, with Vice-President Marshall, arranged the program.

The President will be asked to arrive at the Capitol about 1 p. m. He will be escorted to Speaker Clark's office at the Capitol, and received by the Vice-President, speaker and other officers of both houses. An escort of two members will be appointed from the Senate and House to escort the President to the speaker's rostrum. Speaker Clark said today he would probably introduce the President to the joint session.

CHAMP CLARK'S SON ELECTED AS FATHER'S ADVISER

WASHINGTON—Bennett Champ Clark, son of the speaker, was appointed House parliamentarian today. The position, which carries a salary of \$4600 a year, makes him adviser to his father on all disputed points of order. He is a graduate of the University of Missouri.

BILL IS FILED FOR DIPLOMATS' HOMES

WASHINGTON—Homes for American ambassadors in five foreign capitals, to be furnished by the government, were provided for in a bill introduced today by Representative Henry of Texas. For the leasing or acquiring of the residences Mr. Henry proposed an expenditure of \$188,000, and \$412,000 for furnishing them.

In presenting the bill, Representative Henry declared it was drawn to enable American representatives abroad to maintain the scale of living demanded by the importance of the post and to obviate the necessity that appointees be wealthy men.

COL. GLENN HOUSE CLERK
WASHINGTON—Col. E. A. Glenn of Pike county, Mo., was today appointed House journal clerk to succeed M. C. Hughes of Montgomery, Mo., who resigned.

BACK BAY LAND RESTRICTIONS TO STAY IN FORCE

In response to the request of the legislative committee on cities on the resolve now before that committee to release restrictions on land at the junction of Arlington and Newbury streets, on which it is proposed to build a large hotel, Attorney-General Swift has rendered an opinion that the bill would be unconstitutional. Although the rights of the commonwealth might be released, the rights of the property owners all over the Back Bay could not be taken, and they could have recourse not only to suits for damages, but to suits in equity and injunctions.

If the resolve were construed to release only the interests of the public it would be constitutional; and the attorney-general recommends that the measure be amended so as to make it specifically subject to the rights of others than the commonwealth.

BILL GRANTS NEW SUPERVISION FOR AUTO LICENSES

In the Senate this afternoon the committee on cities reported favorably a bill placing in the hands of the police commissioner of Boston the authority to grant licenses and locations for stands for sight-seeing automobiles in the city of Boston.

The legal affairs committee to which was referred the liquor measures transferred from the committee on liquor law, reported adversely on several liquor bills in the House.

The committee also reported adversely on the bills allowing licensed inholders to keep open between midnight and 4 p. m. on certain holidays. Adverse report was also made on the bill requiring the license board to grant all the licenses that Boston is entitled to.

STRONGER CUSTOMS RULES PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—In connection with the Underwood tariff bill a plan of comprehensive customs reform is proposed. The bill makes the consignee of all imports the owner for all legal purposes; provides that invoices shall be made out in the currency of the country from which the shipments are made; that invoices shall be filed with consular agents where purchases were made and certified by the consular agent, and this certification shall accompany shipments.

Fraud in any of these connections is punishable with a fine not exceeding \$5000 or imprisonment for not more than two years or both and, in addition, forfeiture of the merchandise in question is provided for.

Further reductions in the number of superior officers in the Cambridge police department was forecast by Mayor Barry in his address.

"It is my opinion," continued the mayor, "that the Central square building should be torn down and a new building erected on the present site to be used as a police headquarters."

CLAMOR AGAINST MILITANTS DOES NOT CHECK THEM

Women Salute Unfriendly Crowds Which Stop Meetings in Park—School Spared Torch

LONDON—Suffragists were unable to hold their meetings yesterday in the parks at Hampstead or Wimbledon owing to the attitude of the crowds. They have not, however, shown the slightest sign of being deterred by this and retired in their wagons under police escort waving their handkerchiefs.

Meantime the campaign of outrage continues. There has been further damage done to letter boxes in the metropolitan area. The stand on the race course at Ayr was burned down early on Saturday and that at Kelso set on fire.

The ancient Henry VI. school at Kings Norton was entered and a notice left saying that it had been spared entirely owing to its age and beauty.

INCOME TAX ON INSURANCE FIRMS NOT ON MUTUALS

WASHINGTON—Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, member of the ways and means committee, said this morning at the White House that mutual insurance companies and educational institutions are exempted from the income tax proposed in connection with the tariff bill.

New England insurance interests have been working hard for this for a week.

Newspaper readers who want a clean daily journal have in the Monitor caliber and contents which ought to satisfy the most exacting demands for wholesomeness and interest. You probably are reminded of some one of your acquaintance who would be glad to have an introduction to the Monitor now.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c
To Foreign Countries.....3c

ACTION AT ONCE ON NEW CHARTER FOR CAMBRIDGE

Mayor Barry, in Inaugural Address, Says He Will Name Commission of All Politics and Every Interest to Make Study

BEGINS THIRD TERM

Mayor Barry of Cambridge in his inaugural address today, said he would appoint at once an advisory commission to take up the much mooted charter question. The board will be made up of citizens of different political parties and representing the various interests of the city, commercial, educational and otherwise.

The mayor will request them to organize immediately, formulate their plans, hold public hearings and report their findings promptly.

This announcement was applauded. Cambridge has been in the midst of charter agitation for years, and proposed "commission" charters are now before the Legislature.

New police stations and schoolhouses, additional street construction, the purchase of auto trucks for the collection of ashes, better water supply, more playgrounds and buildings for the park department and additional fire apparatus are among other recommendations.

This is the third time that J. Edward Barry has taken the oath of office as mayor of Cambridge. It was administered to him today by Justice Charles Almy of the third district court of eastern Middlesex.

Regarding the development of Harvard square the mayor said:

"Harvard square, it is needless to argue, is one of our most important centers of activity and life. It is now at the beginning of an important change, and because of this change and the desire that its future development as well as the effect of its successful development upon the whole city shall be intelligently directed and guarded, much excellent and painstaking work has been done by some of our citizens and will continue to be done."

Alderman-elect James F. Black and Nelson C. Metcalfe, common councilman-elect, were the presiding officers of the convention by reason of their seniority.

Mayor Barry, after being inducted into office, administered the oath of office to the 11 members of the board of aldermen and the 22 members of the common council. Following this the mayor delivered his inaugural address.

Alderman Peter J. Nelligan was elector president of the board of aldermen and John H. Lynch head of the common council.

The Rev. Michael J. Doody was chaplain.

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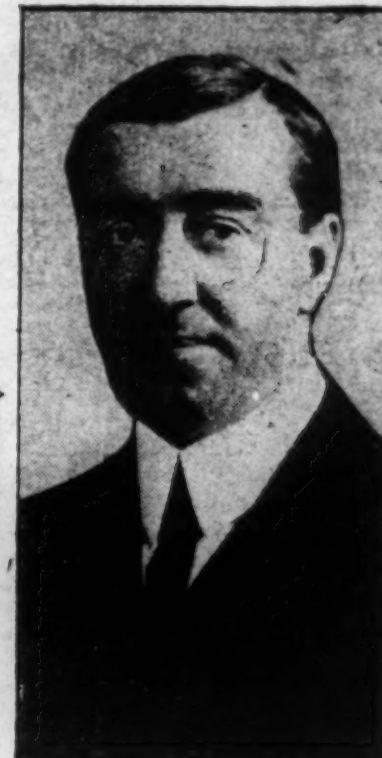
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LAWYER AND TELEPHONE CHIEF WORK FOR PEACE IN RANKS



SAMUEL L. POWERS
Lawyer who represents telephone president in peace conference.



PHILIP L. SPALDING
President of New England Telephone & Telegraph Company

MONTENEGRO DEFIES POWERS PUSHES SIEGE

Europe's Demand for Cessation of Siege of Skutari Met by Unconditional Refusal and Want of Neutrality Charge

ALLIES PRESS CLAIMS

LONDON—A procession of students from the Kazan cathedral in St. Petersburg to the monument of Alexander II, which took place yesterday developed into a popular demonstration in which practically the city of St. Petersburg expressed its tumultuous sympathy for the Balkan powers.

Anybody who knows the power of the Russian government to suppress demonstrations must realize that this sudden uprising of St. Petersburg was by no means disagreeable to it.

It is becoming daily apparent that Russia is not in the least inclined to go all lengths with the powers in the coercion of Montenegro and Serbia, and the absolute defiance of the powers by King Nikola has probably behind it something more than the hope of support of the Czar in certain eventualities. The fact that the allies have not agreed to the powers' terms but have presented terms of their own appears to confirm this.

They accept the new Thracian frontier as the basis only for negotiation. They demand the total cessation of the Aegean islands. They make demands for the disclosure of the new Albanian frontier and they insist on their demand for an indemnity in principle.

The reply of Montenegro to the demand of Admiral Troubridge, as the senior officer in command of the international squadron for the cessation of the siege of Skutari is an unconditional refusal.

The Montenegrin government simply declares the action of the powers to be a violation of neutrality, and in addition objects to the maneuvering of Austrian troops on the Montenegrin frontier. In Cetinje there appears to be complete indifference to the blockade, and as far as can be gathered the belief exists that the bonds of the quadruple alliance have not been slackened in any way.

BAY STATE PUPILS MEET PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Allen T. Treadway and a party of high school students from Great Barrington, Mass., called on President Wilson in the East room today.

GUARANTEED SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS TO BE DISCONTINUED

Beginning today, the guaranteed forwarding of supplementary mails from the Boston postoffice for foreign countries will be discontinued in all cases except when the steamship carrying the foreign mails makes the sailing from the port of Boston, according to the officials of the postoffice department. Advertisement of such supplementary mails has been discontinued on the weekly sheet compiled at the postoffice in Boston. This new ruling is the result of a general public misunderstanding as to the purpose of the supplementary mails and has caused considerable difficulty in their despatch.

The regulation has been that in many cases the postoffice has advertised a supplementary mail pouch to be closed within a few hours after the regular mail closes. By the payment of double postage a guarantee was given that

such mails would arrive in time for the departure of the steamship, both at New York and Boston. In some instances this has been found impracticable.

Furthermore, many persons thought that when a supplementary mail was advertised double postage was required for both the regular and supplementary mails and many also neglected to forward their mail in time for the regular pouch, believing the supplementary mail sufficiently early.

While the new regulation tends to eliminate the supplementary mail privilege, the postoffice officials say, however, that the supplementary mail will continue, except in the case of the steamship's sailing from Boston, though not advertised and not subject to any guarantee of making connections with the steamship. Neither will double postage be required as formerly.

PHONE COMPANY WILL ARBITRATE SAYS ATTORNEY

Samuel L. Powers for the Corporation Declares Anything With-in Reason Will Be Yielded to Avert a Possible Strike

STATE BOARD REPORTS

It Says Operators' Union and Representatives of the Concern Will Hold Repeated Meetings in Efforts for Settlement

That he was ready to submit the question to arbitration and would do everything within reason to avert a strike of the 2200 telephone operators of Greater Boston was the statement made by Samuel L. Powers, attorney for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, today, at the conclusion of a conference with union representatives before the state board of conciliation and arbitration.

Following the joint meeting it was announced that further conferences between both parties to the controversy would be held this afternoon at the office of Philip L. Spalding, president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

James J. Stogow, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, sent a letter today to Miss Mahoney, secretary of the Boston Telephone Operators' Union, in which he promised to ask the directors of the chamber to summon a meeting not later than tomorrow to appoint a committee to cooperate with the union in an effort to settle the telephone controversy. He points out that the community has a right to expect both from the company and its employees great forbearance and much patience before permitting a cessation of the service.

The arbitration board after the conference gave out the following statement:

"Responding to the invitation of the board this morning, representatives of the parties to the telephone controversy appeared and the board conferred with them. As a result of the interviews, the board advised that the parties continue their conferences in an effort to adjust the differences which exist between them.

This was acquiesced in by both parties and they are to meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock for a further conference between the committee of the employees and Mr. Spalding.

"The conferences are to continue in an effort to adjust the matters of dispute between them.

"The settlement by arbitration of such matters as the parties may not be able to adjust by conferences is also to be considered by the parties and an answer made to the board upon its recommendations of arbitration by 2 o'clock on Wednesday."

G. M. Bugniazet, international vice-president of the A. F. of L. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Union, with a committee of seven telephone workers represented the union. Three of these delegates were from the Boston line-men's, cable splicers and telephone installers' unions.

While the splicers and installers unions have agreed to come out on strike with the operators if the vote is in favor of doing so it is understood that a number are not affiliated with the union and they will remain with the company.

The first ballot to decide on the strike question was cast at 9:30 by Miss Mary R. Kelley of the Milton exchange.

The ballots were distributed up to 3 p. m. to 850 girls by Miss Marie Kenney and Miss Mary Daley.

The names of those who voted were checked off as they cast their ballots by Miss Ethel Hyman.

The ballots will be counted by international officers of the union. Members of the joint executive board will assist. If the vote favors a strike, the joint board will decide secretly when the strike shall begin.

In case the vote favors a strike girls already chosen will give the signal. It is predicted it will take only two minutes to flash the signal to the operators in all the exchanges. A private signal has been agreed upon.

It is reported that New England chief telephone operators have been notified by wire to gather together in all the exchanges as many former employees as possible ready to send them to Boston if necessary.

The taking of a strike vote comes as the result of a conference between a committee of the operators and Philip L. Spalding, president of the company, on wage and working rules. At this conference, it was said by the company, the president had considered the requests which he estimated to involve the sum of \$800,000 annually as too large for immediate answer and agreed to take them under advisement. The strike committee declares, however, that he referred them to the chief operator, saying: "There's only one side to this case and that's the company's side. There will be no arbitration committee, no raise in wages. It's a closed book from now on."

The demands of the Boston Telephone Operators' Union are as follows:

(Continued on page five, column one)

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OF ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR WORK TO BE DONE AT HOME

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

Young Turks May Be Ousted Hungarian Reform Bill Passes

NEW TURKISH REVOLUTION IS NOW EXPECTED

Reports from Constantinople Say That People Recognize Failure of the Young Turks and Rising Is Being Planned

SLAVS SHOW ACTIVITY

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The attention of diplomatists has turned from the Austro-Russian relations, which have been causing great uneasiness since the autumn, to Constantinople which is now the center of unrest in Europe.

The relations between Austria and Russia cannot be said to have been put on a very satisfactory footing, especially as the issue of official statements in Vienna, the first accusing Russia of bad faith, and the second acknowledging that she acted with the knowledge and consent of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in publishing the addition to the demobilization communique, has caused the present rapprochement to lose all its spontaneity, and may render the next negotiations more difficult.

There is no reason to doubt that Austria did not merely promise to refrain from attacking Serbia, but also undertook to remove her army from the southern frontier, gradually and by degrees, as the soldiers are already coming home on leave for Easter, and it is quite unlikely that the government would allow the rank and file to undertake such a long and expensive journey, did it intend them to return after the holidays. The railway conditions in Bosnia, where a large part of the troops are stationed, are such that they cannot return en masse.

Gauges Are Different

The railway lines throughout Bosnia are narrow gauge (excepting for a very small military railway in the west) and this complicates any concentration or disbanded of troops to a considerable extent, as they must be detained at the frontier of Bosnia, the Hungarian railways being of normal gauge.

Meanwhile, trouble is reported from Constantinople. The Turks feel that the Young Turks have done nothing to improve the position of the country, and a counter-revolution is expected. The fall of secrecy, which lies over all the events in the Balkans is believed to cover horrors such as no modern, or indeed ancient, war can show. Eye-witnesses of the fighting on the Balkan peninsula, during the autumn, said that it was fierce and cruel beyond description. There were few wounded, for the simple reason that the terrible fire took full effect and many people who know the Balkans well say that the countries will be almost depopulated before the conclusion of war.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—The Round Top.
CASTLE SQUARE—Dwelling of the Gods.
COLONIAL—Douglas Fairbanks.
HOLLIS—Ole Skinner in "Kismet."
KITH'S—Vandell.
MAJESTIC—Walker, Whitehead.
PARK—"Honey 600."
PLYMOUTH—Irish Players.
SHUBERT—Miss Emma Trentlin.
TREMONT—Aborn Co. in "Trotter."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"A Man's Friends."
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."
CASINO—"The Beggar Student."
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."
COLMAN—"My Irish."
COMEDY—"Fannie's First Play."
CRITERION—"The Argyle Case."
CORT—"The Sign of the Cross."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—"Liberty Hall."
FORTY-EIGHT ST.—"Lady from Oklahoma."
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"The Geisha."
FULTON—"What Happened to Mary."
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."
GAIETY—"Stop Thief."
HARRIS—"The Master Mind."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
Hudson—"Poor Little Rich Girl."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Julie Sanderson."
LIBERTY—"The Purple Rose."
LYRIC—"Rosedale."
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."
PLAYHOUSE—"Miss Grace George."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Five Frankforters."
WALLACK—"Ann Boyd."
WEST END—"David Warfield."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—Blanche Bates.
CORT—"The Silver Wedding."
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."
GRAND—"George M. Cohan."
HILTON—"The Seventh Chord."
MICKLE—"John Barrymore."
OPERA HOUSE—"The Escape."

BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twenty-first public rehearsal, Boston Symphony orchestra, Miss Julia Culp, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., violin recital, Eugene Ysaye; 8 p. m., twenty-first Symphony concert, Miss Julia Culp, soloist.

QUEEN IS SISTER OF THE KAISER



Queen of Greece, who is related to royal families of England, Germany, Russia and Denmark

There is no doubt that the Kaiser's army program is a subject that is occupying everyone's attention. It is not such an unpalatable idea as might be thought, the majority of the people and parties regarding the "war contribution" in time of peace for the preservation of peace as inevitable, and even desirable.

Charges Unconfirmed

The reports that the Christian peoples of the Balkans behaved with unwarranted cruelty to the civil population requires confirmation. There is abundant evidence that they have plundered and even burnt villages. The only cases of torture that the correspondent has been able to learn of from eye-witnesses were atrocities perpetrated by the retreating Turkish army along the route of the Oriental railway in Thrace and Macedonia, on Bulgarians who were Turkish subjects. The only massacre which has received confirmation which places it beyond doubt was that of Kotschana before the commencement of war, when Bulgars were killed by Turks.

There is no doubt that the sudden uprising of the Slav nations in Europe is striking terror into the hearts of all the members of the triple alliance and the two western members of the triple entente. The nations may well tremble at the sudden development of a power which they do not understand and the importance of which they have no means of gauging, and they are willing to catch at any accusation made against the young nations.

The Slav elements in Austria are very active. Revolutionary speeches were made recently by Slavs who were commemorating the anniversary of the "March" revolution. Austria-Hungary has reason to congratulate itself on its policy of encouraging the various Slav nations to speak their own languages, which divides them at the present juncture into small and ineffectual groups, each jealous of the other. A consolidated German-speaking Slav element in Austria would be a great danger to the German Austrians at this juncture.

SAIORS ASSIST BUNDER ABBAS

(Special to the Monitor)

BUSHIRE, Persia—Owing to an attack made recently on Bunder Abbas by a band of 200 Bahaloo raiders, a party of blue-jackets from his majesty's ship Pelorus was landed and sent to the British consulate for the purpose of strengthening the consular guard and assisting the local authorities to drive off the raiders.

KING OF GREECE IS RELATED TO FOUR RULERS

He Stands in This Way Closely Connected with Those Great Powers Whose Efforts Have Been to Preserve Peace

DEVOTED TO HIS ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The new King of Greece is related in about equal degrees to the royal families of England, Germany, Russia and Denmark. His grandfather was King of Denmark, his brother-in-law is the German Kaiser, his mother the Grand Duchess Olga, and his aunt Queen Alexandra of England. He stands in this way and at the present crisis intimately connected with the great powers whose efforts have been mainly devoted to, and most successful in, preserving the peace of Europe.

A soldier through and through, his first word has been to the army, at whose head in the field he found himself at the moment of his accession. "I have devoted my whole life," he declares in his message to the army, "to my army, to which wars, unsuccessful and successful, have indissolubly bound me. I declare to it that, marching always at its head, I shall never cease to devote my whole solicitude to the land and sea forces, whose glorious exploits have brought greatness and luster to the fatherland."

To M. Venezelos, the trusted minister of King George, the King at the same time telegraphed that he was confident that the council of ministers would give him their assistance in his cares for the consolidation, the glory, and the greatness of their country.

M. LEPINE ENDS LONG SERVICE AS POLICE PREFECT

As Result of His Work Paris Is Now in Condition Described as Orderly and Satisfactory

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The resignation of M. Lepine is now a "fait accompli," and he has taken leave of the municipal council in a short speech, in which he said he hoped he had fulfilled the promises he had made when he entered its services as secretary-general of the prefecture of police 25 years ago.

M. Lepine has been at work in his department during all this time with but one break, an interval of two years, namely from 1897 to 1899, and there are those who earnestly hope that the present resignation may eventually prove to be nothing more than another interval. Those who know M. Lepine cannot speak too highly of his conscientious devotion to the numerous duties entailed by his appointment as head of the Paris police. He may well be described as a great man, whose time was always more than fully occupied, but who had, nevertheless, always a moment to spare for those who were desirous of making legitimate inquiries. To say that M. Lepine entered heart and soul into his work would be to express in mild language the energy which he devoted to the enormous mass of work which awaited him every day.

When a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called upon M. Lepine at the prefecture de police in Paris a little over a year ago, M. Lepine was only too willing to afford every facility for obtaining all the information required.

Perhaps the chief characteristics of the man who has been termed the "Prefect of the Street," are his unusual activity and his remarkable, orderly, and businesslike methods. On the occasion referred to above, M. Lepine grasped in a moment the object of the visit of the representative of this paper, and, having expressed his appreciation of its management and policy, went in that brisk way, so characteristic of the man, to the large switchboard in his office, and immediately gave instructions for the heads of certain departments to prepare such information as might be required.

Among Parisians M. Lepine was justly considered to be ubiquitous. He believed in doing things himself, or at any rate in personally inspecting the more im-

GREECE HAS HEIR TO THRONE



Crown prince, who may follow footsteps of his father in serving under Greek flag

FRANCO-AMERICAN CULTURE WORK AND AIMS DISCUSSED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Sir Lomer Gouin, minister of the province of Quebec and Lady Gouin have just attended a brilliant reception in Paris by the Champlain delegation which was followed by a banquet given by the Franco-American committee in honor of the founders and lecturers of the United States section. The minister of justice, M. Louis Barthou presided at the banquet and was supported by the greater part of the diplomatic corps and by a number of political notabilities.

During the evening M. Gabriel Hanotaux gave a resume of the work accomplished by the committee during the last three years in North America. He stated that a few weeks ago an admirer of France had presented to Columbia university a building which was destined to be at once the headquarters of the New York committee and the center of French culture in the United States. They were happy, he said, on the present occasion to note their special appreciation of the inclusion on the New York committee of such eminent names as those of Mr. Bacon, late ambassador to France, also Mr. White, Mr. Porter and others. The donor of the new building had asked, M. Hanotaux said, to remain anonymous. This, however, could not be permitted, and the vice-president had been enabled to announce that their unknown friend was no other than Barton Hepburn, president of the chamber of commerce, to whom he took the present occasion of offering the sincerest gratitude of the Franco-American committee.

They hoped through this center in the United States to see the program which they had outlined, and which he regarded as both ideal and practical, carried out. M. Hanotaux concluded by asking if they would allow him to use the words which Mr. Tuck, the vice-president of the United States section and one of their most faithful friends, had used to their President when giving his impression on the voyage of the Champlain mission to America. He had said that the material

work of his subordinates, and seemed at times to be literally here, there, and everywhere. If one may judge from the impression left by a visit to the prefecture of police, as well as from the opinions expressed by those working under M. Lepine, it is evident that his successor will find everything in the most excellent order, added to which Paris is, as M. Lepine himself has declared, at present in as satisfactory and orderly state as it is well possible for any town of such dimensions to be.

character of the civilization in the United States was in a state of evolution and that he believed that the action of the committee together with its works would play an important role in that evolution. If those words were realized, if over the whole of the new continent of North America where France had been so long misunderstood (just as in South America which was attached by so many ties to their country and where the Franco-American committee was following a similar work) the conviction was spreading abroad that the beautiful and ancient civilization of France was still a living one, with a living future—if it came to be realized that this people, who had furnished so many ideas and examples and made such sacrifices for the liberty of the world, still retained its self-respect and nobility together with the confidence and friendship of its neighbors, then their wishes would be satisfied to the full and they would experience the pride of having added something to the common patrimony of their country and of humanity.

CONVERTIBLE GUN FOR FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—An invention by which the manufacture of field howitzers would become unnecessary was referred to by M. Etienne, the minister of war, in his speech before the budget committee. The invention, which is Major Mandrin's, consists of a mechanism which transforms guns into howitzers and which will, according to M. Etienne, effect a saving of \$16,000,000.

CUNARD TO BE TRANSYLVANIA

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL—It is understood that the Cunard directors have decided to name their next large liner the Transylvania. The exact dimensions of this new liner have not been made public, but headway is now rapidly being made with her at the yard of Messrs. Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company on the Clyde.

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REFORM BILL IS PASSED THROUGH HUNGARIAN DIET

(Special to the Monitor)

BUDAPEST, Hungary—The electoral reform bill has been passed by the Hungarian Diet without opposition, as was anticipated. The bill fixes the age limit for the working man voter at 30.

There are, however, some points in connection with the bill which will have to be settled before it can become law. Chief among these is the question of the revision and redistribution of the electoral districts. Their present formation dates from 1848. The reform bill cannot be made public before the new districts have been apportioned. It comes into operation a year after its publication.

The tactics of the opposition in refraining from taking part in the debates can produce no effect beyond giving the government absolute power. The Socialist papers continue to threaten a general strike, but the firm attitude of the government has not been without its effect on the Socialist party, and there is little probability that a general strike will be declared.

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M. Poincare Said to Have Averted French Political Crisis

M. MAKLAKOFF OUTLINES NEW RUSSIAN POLICY

Minister of Interior Declares Governors of Provinces Are to Have Fuller Powers but Subject to "Revision" Plan

REFORMS FOR POLICE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The new Russian minister of the interior, M. Maklakoff, granted recently an interview to the representative of the Temps in St. Petersburg, which appeared in the columns of that paper.

The minister having declared himself the enemy of the centralization of authority on account of the vastness of the country which he is called upon to administer, declared his intention of bestowing fuller powers on the Governors of provinces, and of providing against the danger of the abuse of that power by the use of the system known in Russia as the system of revision.

By this system a member of the Senate is given almost unlimited powers of instituting an inquiry into the methods of government adopted in any particular case, and from the knowledge of the circumstances obtained in this way making a report to the central authorities, thus giving Petersburg control of her officials throughout the country.

Zemstvos Promised

In further pursuance of his policy of decentralization, M. Maklakoff intends to establish a large number of zemstvos, inaugurating these assemblies in those parts of the country where they are at present unknown.

With regard to the police, the minister announced his intention of removing the cause of corruption and bribery by augmenting the salaries of the members of the force. He also gave it to be understood that the entire reorganization of the force was in contemplation. Measures were also, he said, to be taken to fight the evil of alcoholism. Regulations affecting passports were to be made the subject of inquiry and reform. The trade in passports carried on on the frontiers of Galicia and Poland would be eradicated and the power of issuing passports would be conferred on the heads of police of frontier districts.

With regard to the press of Russia, M. Maklakoff made the announcement of a drastic measure to be enforced by the government which will necessitate copies of every paper being available for inspection by government officials, three hours before the actual issue of the paper.

Press Measure Defended

M. Maklakoff defended this measure from the charge of retrogression on the grounds that, unlike the law obtaining previously providing for the examination of newspapers previous to their issue, it did not insist upon the signature of the censor appearing on the sheet previous to its publication.

The system of fines on journals publishing articles objected to by the government would, under the new regulations, give place to a system by which the journal having incurred the penalty of a fine imposed by the tribunals, and not by the government as heretofore, would have to place a sum of from two to three thousand roubles on deposit from which the fine inflicted would be paid, the sum on deposit to be renewed by the proprietors of the paper before they received the permission to continue the publication of their paper.

The Temps correspondent then questioned the minister on the subject of the Jews in Russia. There could be no change, he said, in the present laws affecting them. Russia could tolerate no interference with regard to foreign Jews within her frontiers. In conclusion, M. Maklakoff gave expression to the certainty which he felt that the Duma and his department would work together to institute these reforms in a spirit of collaboration and not of antagonism.

COASTAL FORCE URGED IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The project, which failed of realization some time ago, of organizing the Inscrutables Maritimes into a force for the protection of the coast, has again been proposed in connection with the increase of the French army. The Inscrutables are already liable for service in the fleet, but their numbers are more than could be utilized even in wartime. It is computed that at least 30,000 men from their ranks could be added to the military forces of the republic. The Inscrutables are under the ministry of marine, but there is no doubt that some arrangement could be arrived at by which their organization as a land force would be taken over by the ministry of marine.

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—As a result of the increase in the German army an order has been issued by the French ministry of war for the reinforcement of the garrisons of the frontier towns. The order has already taken effect in Metz and Verdun.

SHORTER SERVICE PLEA IS MADE BY FRENCH MASONS

Lodge of the Order of the Grand Orient Seeks Two-Year Army Term if Nation Is Thus Safe

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The lodge of the Order of the Grand Orient of France has issued a manifesto appealing to Parliament to take such measures as shall combine national safety with the two years period of service.

After affirming the pacific nature of French Free Masonry, the manifesto says: "Without in any way impinging on the loyalty and devotion of the Free Masons for their country, or coming to premature conclusions on the result of present discussions on the army bill, the council of the order makes an earnest appeal to the patriotism and the wisdom of Parliament. The council expresses the wish that legislators, without infringing on the necessities of the defense of the country, shall take such measures as will provide for the security of the country and yet preserve the two years period of service."

"Citizens will be all the more ready to perform their duty under the two years regime now that the three years proposal has been thoroughly sifted in the light of day. The three years period of service can only be admitted if its indispensability is proven. At a time when each and all are feeling the weight of responsibility, both individually and collectively, it is both right and urgent that the means should be sought, apart from all preconceived opinions and private interests, to bring out to the greatest extent the moral and material energy of the nation armed, and inspired by its own impulse to put forward the maximum of effort in case of aggression for the defense of the country and of freedom in the world."

COUNTER PROPOSAL MADE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—M. Messimy, minister of war under the Cailhau cabinet, has placed before the Chamber of Deputies a counter proposal to the government three years service bill.

M. Messimy's proposal is embodied in seven articles, whereas the government measure consists of twenty-seven. It provides that soldiers serving their third year of service shall be given continuous leave after 28 months of regular service. These soldiers would be liable to be called up at any moment and would attend the autumn maneuvers.

To those men wishing to serve their full term, especially to the cavalry men, the full advantages of the three years service would be granted. M. Messimy proposes that all minor details regarding the period of service of the officers of the reserve, and other matters shall be embodied in a separate bill.

CONFERENCE OF WOMEN CAUSING GREAT INTEREST

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Aus.—The women of Vienna have decided to invite the women attending the Budapest congress, to be held June 15 to 20, to spend three days in Vienna, on their way to the Hungarian capital. The arrangements for the reception of the visitors is in the hands of a committee of ladies, with Frau Gregor, the wife of the director of the Vienna court opera, an American lady, at their head.

Arrangements are being made to find accommodation for the members of the congress in Vienna, and a large number will receive private hospitality. Extensive arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors are already being made. The greatest interest is being taken in the congress throughout the country, for instance the peasants of a small and almost unknown village in Hungary, Balmazújváros, have just forwarded 63 kronen to the central committee for the cause.

When the relative value of money is considered, this may be regarded as a very handsome subscription, equaling several hundreds of pounds, in England, as in such retired spots money is almost unknown, and although goods are plentiful, many of the peasants have never seen a gold coin, while very few of the people can read, and it is indicative of the wide interest felt, that the news has penetrated so deep into the country.

FRENCH RAILWAY TAKINGS INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The takings of the French railways from January 1912 to the end of December of the same year amounted to 1,902,608,000 francs as against 1,816,637,000 francs during the year 1911. These figures show an increase in the takings of 105,931,000 francs. During the month of December 1912, the increase was of 31,500,000 francs, or about one third of the total increase.

M. DELCASSE GOES TO RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The fall of M. Briand's cabinet had given rise to a rumor that M. Delcasse's departure to St. Petersburg, to take up his duties as ambassador, would be delayed if not postponed altogether. The rumor, however, proved to be without foundation, for M. Delcasse left Paris at the appointed hour to present his credentials to the Czar.

FRENCH POLITICAL CONFLICT IS AVERTED BY PRESIDENT

M. Poincare Is Declared to Have Put Feeling Second to What He Conceived to Be the Demand of Country for the Passing of New Army Bills



Louis Barthou, called to succeed M. Briand as premier of France following action by Senate on electoral reform

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
PARIS—The political situation created by the last effort of M. Clemenceau, the cabinet breaker, has somewhat cleared up. For 24 hours, it seemed as though a crisis was imminent, and as if a conflict between the Senate and the Chamber was inevitable. Had M. Poincare allowed his personal feelings to dominate him, it is probable this would have proved the case.

M. Poincare has, however, entirely seconded his own feelings to what he conceives the demands of the country as expressed in the army bills, and so a crisis has been avoided. The immediate effect of the rejection of proportional representation, after it had been passed by an enormous majority in the Chamber, was a determination of the deputies to enforce their original decision. Gradually, however, deputies began to realize that the worst turn they could do to the country, at the present moment, would be to involve it in a crisis.

Le Temps put the question fairly before its readers when it declared that what was wanted above everything else at the moment was coolness and judgment. It was seen that if M. Briand had failed to adjust the difference between the two Houses, it was not particularly likely that anybody else would succeed. A struggle between the President on the one hand, and M. Clemenceau on the other hand, would have been deplorable, and so when the various resolutions came before the Chamber, they were set aside by a simple adoption of the order of the day.

Debate Turbulent

The debate in which this motion was passed was a distinctly turbulent one. From the very beginning, it was obvious that there was trouble ahead for M. Deschanel. Two resolutions had been sent up to him to put to the Chamber. One was the motion supported by the friends of proportional representation, pledging the Chamber to the principle of the representation of minorities, and the other that of the Socialist Radicals, to the effect that the Chamber was determined to secure the free working of the constitution.

M. Deschanel dealt with these wholeheartedly, by simply declaring that they were contrary to standing orders, and could not be put. A scene of considerable confusion ensued, during which the Socialists could be heard shouting to their opponents, "Allez au Senat, au Senat!" As soon as quiet could be obtained, Charles Dumont rose to propose the order of the day pure and simple, and the adjournment of the Chamber.

The speech of M. Jaures on this motion was the signal for a fresh storm, which nearly drowned his powerful voice, and, continuing after his retirement from the tribune, completely drowned the voice of the speaker who followed him.

At length M. Deschanel ordered a ballot to be taken, with the result that the order of the day and the adjournment of the Chamber was carried by a majority of 28, the actual figures being 280 for, 252 against.

Meantime, as announced in the Monitor cable of March 21, the President of the republic had entrusted to Louis Barthou the formation of a new ministry.

d'Orsay, as another change of foreign minister would be deplorable at the present moment. Should this, however, not prove the case, it is possible that his portfolio will be taken by M. Pichon.

M. Barthou has been a member of the Chamber for little short of a quarter of a century, and during that time, he has held several portfolios. He was minister of public works in the Dupuy cabinet, and minister of the interior in the Melleville cabinet. In the cabinet of M. Sarrien, he returned to the office of public works, and remained there during M. Clemenceau's ministry. When M. Briand first accepted office, he selected M. Barthou as his minister of justice, and though he left that cabinet when it was reconstructed, he accepted the same portfolio when M. Briand formed his second, or if the reconstructed cabinet is regarded separately, his third cabinet.

Pendulum Has Swung

It is a curious swing of the pendulum which makes the Right perhaps the strongest supporters of M. Briand. It is only a few years ago since M. Briand was a Socialist, and anathema to the Conservatives and the church. Today, M. Briand is regarded not only as a stalwart Republican, but as the chief Republican who, by his support of proportional representation, has shown that he is not afraid to give the Right some measure of representation which they have been deprived of since the fall of the Napoleonic dynasty.

M. Clemenceau fears this change beyond words, and that is the root of his opposition to M. Poincare, whose policy in this respect M. Briand has accepted. The leader of the Clericals and of the Conservatives is the Comte de Mun. For many years, he has been a great figure in French politics, but lately he has retired a little from affairs. He has now come forward to implore M. Poincare to stand to his guns, to support M. Briand's ministry and to bring the Senate to its knees.

M. Poincare is not likely at the present moment, when he believes that beyond all other things, the strengthening of the French army is the question of the hour, to embark upon a course which might easily split the Republican party, and which would certainly weaken the government when its attitude in the politics of Europe should be exceptionally firm and unequivocal.

TASMANIAN FRUIT YIELD LESS

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The Hobart fruit season is not likely to be a heavy one this year. Last year the total quantity of fruit sent to Great Britain and Europe amounted to 737,058 cases, but this year space has been booked for only 452,568 cases.

ANGLO-GERMAN GOODWILL TIES EMPHASIZED

Prince Lichnowsky at Commerce Chambers' Dinner in London Responds for His Country to Speech by Earl Brassey

TRADE NOT BARRIER

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sir Algernon Firth presided over the annual dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce recently, at the Whitehall rooms, and among those present were the German ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, Earl Brassey, Lord Southwark, Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Sir George Reid, and Sydney Buxton, M. P.

In an interesting speech, Sir Percy Scott said that greater strides had been made during the last eight years than in any other eight years out of the 47 he had served in the navy, and he could say with confidence that the British navy had never been more efficient than it was today, and he had no axe to grind.

After speeches had been made by Sydney Buxton and others, Earl Brassey, in a graceful reference to the German ambassador, said that ever since his arrival in England, Prince Lichnowsky had lost no opportunity of delivering the gracious message of goodwill which he bore from his august master. As traders, they could not be other than well-wishers of Germany, and it would be disastrous to both countries if peaceful relations were interrupted.

Two Peoples United

The German and English peoples, Lord Brassey continued, are united by near affinity of race. The ties in literature are mutual. If our German friends are readers of Shakespeare and Byron, we are readers of Goethe, Schiller, and Heine. Let us think also of the melodies and the songs of Germany, the delight of the homes of England. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

Liebe sei vor allen Dingen
Unsere Thema wenn wir singen.
Prince Lichnowsky, who had a most cordial reception, said he esteemed it a very high honor to meet the representatives of the greatest commercial community of the world, Diplomacy and from the very beginning been so intimately connected with trade that they might be said to have been born together. The desire to trade with foreign lands had invariably produced the need for some sort of agreement. The oldest diplomatic treaties had regard to traders and commerce, for commercial considerations, and the protection of the interests of the trading community had never failed to exert the strongest influence in shaping the foreign policy of great states. That influence was welcomed by diplomacy, whose object was to keep up friendly feelings between nations.

Influence Is Depressing

Nothing, continued Prince Lichnowsky, is worse for trade and national prosperity except war itself than the depressing influence of warlike complications. Nowhere more than in London had serious effort been made to analyze closely the effect of war on trade and economic life in general. He had only to mention Norman Angell, for the propagation of his ideas was attracting in Germany a good deal of sympathetic interest. The trading relations of the two great nations on the shores of the North sea could be traced back to the earliest times. Since the days when the German Hansa had its establishment the "Stalhof" in London, that trade had increased in volume and value with the growing prosperity of the two peoples. Imposing statistics had been constantly surpassed by still more imposing figures.

Great Britain, the German ambassador went on, is Germany's best customer and Germany England, a statement which cannot be impressed too deeply on those who form public opinion, and take part in leading the destinies of nations. Trade rivalry does not produce ill-feeling between peoples, but forms part of the everlasting competition which seems to be the basis of human progress. They could wish for nothing better, Prince

Lichnowsky said in conclusion, than the continuation of the active rivalry between their two countries. Thus diplomacy and commerce would be allies for the securing of peace, prosperity, and development.

TURKISH BILLS DUE IN LONDON ARE DISHONORED

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—Turkish treasury bills to the amount of £71,600,000, which become due on March 13, at the National Bank of Turkey in London, have been dishonored. The Turkish government made an unsuccessful proposal to exchange the bills against new 12-month bills plus 7½ per cent interest, with the right to redeem them at a discount before their expiration. Turkey offered also the custom revenues of Dashedo, representing a yearly sum of £60,000, as security.

If the billholders refuse to accept the new bills, Turkey proposes to treat the old bills as if they had been protected, which would give their holders a claim to 9 per cent interest until the bills have been paid. It is expected that a large number of the creditors will be satisfied with that promise, and that they will not go to the expense of protecting their bills.

MINING COMPACT MADE

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The Mt. Lyell Company and the North Mt. Farrell Mining Company have come to an agreement with the Federated Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association, which has been filed in the arbitration. It provides for an eight hours' shift, engine drivers to be paid from 11s. to 12s. per shift, and firemen from 9s. 3d. to 10s.

GOLD BADGE FOR MAYORESS

(Special to the Monitor)
NORWICH, Eng.—A gold badge for the use of the lady mayoress and her successors, has been presented to the corporation of Norwich by the lord mayor, Arthur Samuel.

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PATHE FRERES DECIDE TO SELL FILMS DIRECT

Cinematograph Manufacturers Claim That Renters Stand in Way of New Departures

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Messrs. Pathe Freres, the well-known firm of cinematograph film manufacturers, have decided to take a step which may lead to a long and costly fight in the cinematograph trade. In future they will not sell their films to the agents or film renters, but will deal directly with the exhibitor. The firm claims that the renters have steadily set their face against any fresh departure in the way of film production, such as educational films and the long film which is now so popular, and have tried to dictate to its exhibitors on all matters in connection with film production.

The film renters, many of whom are exhibitors or interested in cinematograph exhibitions, claim that all the other film manufacturers, British or continental, are on their side. The Film Renters Association, the Kinematograph Manufacturers Association, and the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association of Great Britain and Ireland have agreed not to supply films to those exhibitors who deal directly with any film manufacturer.

The view has been expressed that if a firm is allowed to sell films to exhibitors at a low price through saving middleman's costs it would get such a hold on the exhibitor that it would ultimately drive other firms out of business and dictate its own terms, or the other firms would be driven into a trust in order to protect themselves. It is claimed that not only manufacturers but the great bulk of exhibitors are with the renters, but there is reason to believe that some British film manufacturers approve the action of Pathe Freres. A big fight, at any rate, is assured between the different sections of the trade who all together represent some £20,000,000 of invested capital.

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BAY STATE LINE

OUTSIDE STATE ROOMS,

Special Congress Session Convenes to Consider Tariff Schedules

REDUCTION IN DUTIES ON FOODSTUFFS AND CLOTHING PROPOSED IN BILL FILED

(Continued from page one)

duty or reduces to an absolute minimum.

"We have kept in mind the distinction between the necessities and the luxuries of life," declared the committee in its statement, "reducing the tariff burdens on the necessities to the lowest possible points commensurate with revenue requirements, and making the luxuries of life bear their proper proportion of the tariff responsibilities."

Chief interest in the bill centered in schedule K. Raw wool, free in the bill, is followed by a reduction in yarns from 79.39 per cent to 20 per cent; blankets from 72.60 per cent to 25 per cent; flannels from 93.29 to 25 and 35 per cent; dress goods from 99.70 to 25 per cent; clothing from 79.56 to 35 per cent; webbing, etc., from 82.70 to 35 per cent, and carpets from rates ranging from 60 per cent to rates ranging from 20 to 35 per cent.

The committee, in order to simplify the bill, practically abolished the specific and compound rates of the Payne-Aldrich law and substituted the ad valorem rate plan doing away with the present classification which depends upon various conditions, such as count of threads, weight, value, etc.

Income Tax Fixed

To make up the deficit that will result in the National revenues, the committee included in the bill the long promised income tax measure which levies taxes of one per cent annually on all incomes in excess of \$1000 and a surplus of one per cent extra upon the excess incomes of over \$20,000 and not exceeding \$50,000; two per cent extra upon the excess of incomes over \$50,000 and not over \$100,000; and three per cent upon the excess of incomes over \$100,000. This provision, the committee estimates will increase the revenues not less than \$125,000,000 annually and the amount may reach \$175,000,000.

The chemical schedule shows heavy reductions. Boracic acid is cut from 78.70 to 21.43 per cent, glue from 33.06 to 14.29 per cent, red lead from 60.35 to 25 per cent; medicinal preparations are cut from 25 to 15 per cent.

Rates on all brick have been cut from 30.23 per cent to 10.28 per cent, tile from 47.84 per cent to 23.36 per cent, asphalt from 37.05 to 9.02, ordinary earthenware from 24.67 per cent to 15 per cent, window glass from 46.38 to 28.31, while plate glass, which the committee classed as a luxury, is retained at a duty of 40 per cent.

In the metal schedule the committee made heavy reductions cutting pig iron and slabs from 17.79 per cent to 8 per cent; beams from 23.20 to 12 per cent; and forgings from 30 to 15 per cent. Steel rails go on the free list absolutely.

In the lumber schedule sawed boards, other than cabinet wood, are listed free; sawed cabinet woods are reduced from 12.75 to 10 per cent, barrels from 30 to 14.77 per cent and house furniture from 35 to 15 per cent.

Sugar Action Explained

In explanation of the action on sugar the committee says:

"The action shows an application of the commercial conditions involved and the committee's desire to respond to the public demand for free sugar. The plan as provided in the bill is to reduce the present sugar rates by 25 per cent with the further provision that three years from the enactment of the bill sugar goes on the free list."

The so-called "dutch standard" is eliminated from the sugar schedule. The present duty of .95 of 1 cent per pound on sugar, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees is reduced to .71 of 1 cent a pound, and for each additional degree by the polariscope test the rate is reduced from .035 to .026 of 1 cent a pound additional.

No change is made in the tobacco and spirits tax but there is a sweeping revision of the rates on agricultural products. The duty on horses is reduced from 25 to 10 per cent; sheep from 16.41 to 10 per cent; cattle from 25.07 to 10 per cent; barley from 43.05 to 23.07 per cent; macaroni from 34.25 to 23.81 per cent; hay from 43.21 to 26.67 per cent; fruits from 27.21 to 15.38 per cent; lemons from 68.85 to 24.03 per cent; live poultry from 13.10 to 6.67 per cent and vinegar from 33.03 to 17.39 per cent. Other changes are in proportion and the general effect has been to reduce the heavy taxes on imported foodstuffs.

It is impossible to estimate exactly what the cut on cotton really amounts to because of the classifications, but cotton thread drops from 31.54 to 19.29 per cent; spool thread from 22.95 to 15 per cent; cotton cloth from 42.74 to 26.69 per cent; waterproof cloth from 50.56 to 25 per cent; ready-made cotton clothing from 50 to 30 per cent.

Clothing Dropped

Cotton clothing is dropped from 50 to 30 per cent; collars and cuffs from 64.03 to 25 per cent; handkerchiefs from 59.27 to 30 per cent; stockings from 73.38 to 30 per cent; gloves from 80.17 to 35 per cent; underwear from 60.27 to 25 per cent; cotton damask from 40 to 25 per cent. Linen rates are also slashed, raw flax and raw hemp being reduced from \$2.40 per ton to \$11.20; jute yarns from 26.90 to 15 per cent; oil cloths for floors from 44.29 to 15 per cent and handkerchiefs from 50 to 35 per cent.

In silk and silk goods the committee transfers the duty from the specific to the ad valorem basis, but declaring that

silks are luxuries the rate cut has been small, averaging from about 12 to 15 per cent.

Print paper goes on the free list where it is worth less than 2½ cents per pound and the higher grades have been reduced from 15.80 to 12 per cent. All papers are reduced, common wrapping from 35 to 25 per cent and books from 25 to 15 per cent.

In the great mass of sundries there has been a general reduction of the biggest cuts being in brooms, which is reduced from 40 to 15 per cent.

Necessities Cut

It is on the necessities of life that the reductions are most sweeping. Articles which show the cut include:

Medical preparations; common soap, from 20 to 50 per cent; china, not decorated from 55 to 35 per cent; bicycles, pocket knives, razors, scissors, knives and forks; boards, plank, deal, planed, etc., are cut from about 7 per cent to free list; clapboards, laths, shingles, are all on the free list from rates as high as 30 per cent.

Furniture is cut from 35 to 15 per cent; swine from \$1.50 per head to free; cattle from 27 to 10 per cent; bran, bread and biscuit not sweetened, buckwheat flour, macaroni, rice, cleaned, wheat and rye flour from 25 per cent to free.

Eggs, stocks of fruit trees, fish from 6 to 24 per cent in present law to free list; meats, not specifically provided for, now from 5 to 35 per cent, put on free list; spool thread; cotton cloth from above 40 to 20 per cent; cotton clothing from 75 to 50 per cent; men's cotton work gloves from 89 to 35 per cent; knit shirts and underwear, from 60 to 25 per cent; bagging for cotton, from about 23 per cent to free list; collars and cuffs, from about 50 to 30 per cent; blankets, from 73 to 25 per cent; flannel, from 93 to 25 to 30 per cent; ready-made clothing, from 79.56 per cent to 35 per cent; women's and children's dress goods, from nearly 100 per cent to 35; sewing silk, from 25 to 15 per cent; printing paper not valued above 2½ cents a pound; wrapping paper; books, from 25 to 15 per cent; brooms, matches, boots and shoes from average to 12 per cent to free; harness and saddlery of leather or other materials; india rubber; lead pencils; leather working gloves, from 50 per cent are all put on the free list.

Some Luxuries Lowered

Even luxuries feel in a slight measure the downward revision. Thirty articles are given slightly lower duties; half a dozen are increased—notably perfumery, gold and silver manufactures not specifically provided for and ivory tusks. Ambergris and attar of roses, free in the Payne bill, are assessed 20 per cent. Some of the items slightly reduced are: perfumed toilet soap; china, porcelain, etc.; painted and decorated glass and marble manufactures; fancy cakes; game, except birds; Nottingham lace window curtains; oriental rugs; handkerchiefs; trimmed hats; jewelry; laces and embroideries and gloves.

The free list is greatly enlarged. The following articles are added:

Alcohol, methyl or wood; ammonia, anti-toxins, charcoal, par; green, radium salts, salts for medicinal purposes, sulphur, tanning materials, bauxite, erude; burr-stones, free stone, granite, sandstone, limestone, unmanufactured, not suitable for building stone; iron ore, including manganese iron ore and the dross residuum from turn pyrites, for balling; cut nails, horseshoes, hoi, cut and wire nails and spikes; horse and mule shoes, tacks, and brads; barb, fencing, baling wire; steel rails, tungsten bearing ore; cash registers, linotype machines, typesetting machines, sewing machines, typewriters, boards, planks, deals or other lumber, broom handles, capboards, hubs, posts, heading bolts, stove-bolts and all blocks or sticks, rough hewn, sawed or bored, laths, pickets and palings, staves, shingles, timber, hewn, sided or squared, round timber for spars or wharves, bacon and hams, beef, veal and mutton, lamb and pork, fresh; fresh water fish, not specially provided for; herring, eels and smelts, fresh or frozen; mackerel, halibut or salmon, meats of all kind, prepared and preserved, land, talow, milk, cream, bread, biscuits, wafers, etc., buckwheat flour, broom corn or maize, corn meal, and rolled oats, oat hulls, wheat flour, semolina, potatoes, salt, swine, soya beans, sugar of milk, bagging for cotton, flax straw, raw wool, press cloth for milking purposes, woven rags and waste, wood pulp (mechanically ground, unbleached and bleached), printing paper for books and newspapers value at not more than 2½ cents a pound, Bibles, home meal, bran, wheat screenings, coal (bituminous and shale), coke, compositions used for fuel, slack or culm coal, cork waste, etc.; gloves made of horsehides, pigskins and cattle hides, boots and shoes of leather, harness, saddles and saddlery of leather, agricultural implements, leather, including shoe laces.

Diamonds Dutiable

The following articles at present on the free list are made dutiable:

Tea, impure, waste, siftings, etc.; vanilla beans; licorice roots; cocoanuts and cocoa meats; palm nuts and palm nut kernels; cinnamon; cloves; ginger root; mace; nutmegs; pepper; pimento; diamonds, rough or uncut; diamonds, miners' natural or broken, glaziers, not

SPEEDIER TRIALS LAWYERS' PLEA AT STATE HOUSE

Foremost of Profession, Before Joint Committee on Judiciary, Urge Law Providing for Simplified Legal Procedure

HARVARD DEAN FOR IT

Simplifying legal procedure and avoiding repetition of trials and unnecessary delay in court work is aimed at in a bill which was advocated by leading lawyers at a hearing today before the legislative committee on the judiciary at the State House.

Among those who spoke in favor of the proposition were Prof. Ezra R. Thayer, dean of the Harvard law school; Moorfield Storey, formerly president of the American Bar Association, and now president of the Boston Bar Association; John L. Thorndike, James R. Dunbar, formerly judge of the Massachusetts superior court; David A. Ellis, chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Bar Association.

Mr. Ellis presented a written argument in favor of the measure in behalf of the bar association, explaining first that many lawyers believed that court procedure is not up to the standard demanded by the times and maintain that reform should come at the initiative of the legal profession rather than through the Legislature.

This argument is in part as follows: "It should be clearly understood that this proposed act is not in any way intended as a criticism of the able administration of existing law by our supreme judicial court in the matter of granting new trials or in other matters. There is no occasion for any general revision of our system of procedure in Massachusetts. The proposed act is intended not to change our general system, but to improve certain details in the existing rules of procedure."

"It should be understood that the recommendations contained in the act are not new or untried. The substance of the provisions is similar to the substance of the English rule of practice, but carefully worded to adapt the rules to our American constitutional requirements so that the statute shall not invade the province of the jury. Similar statutes have been recommended by President Taft, by the American Bar Association, and are being recommended and adopted in other states."

Prof. Ezra R. Thayer of Harvard law school said that in these days of efficiency the people are demanding that the court change some of its procedure to comply with the demands of progress. The particular trouble, he said, is in practices which have come down from old times relating to new trials, which may be obtained many times when it is known beforehand that a retrial can make no difference in the result.

This measure was drawn by Representative Cox, the majority leader of the House, working in collaboration with Speaker Cushing. It is said to have the approval of many leading lawyers of the commonwealth, some of whom are expected to appear at today's hearing in behalf of the measure.

Relative to getting speedier settlement of legal cases the bill provides in part that a new trial shall not be granted in any case, civil or criminal, on the ground of improper admission or rejection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure if in the opinion of the court to which application is made by way of exceptions or otherwise, no substantial wrong or miscarriage has been thereby occasioned in the trial; and if it appears to such court that such wrong or miscarriage affects part only of the matter in controversy, or some or one only of the parties, the court may direct final judgment as to part thereof, or some or one only of the parties, and direct a new trial as to the other part only or as to the other parties or parties.

Senator Hobbs of Worcester, a member of the committee, commenting on the power to decide on questions of new trials, said:

"The judges, in England, are allowed much more power than in this country, and the law's delays there are not to be compared with the delays here. While in this state there has not been nearly as much leeway allowed for new trials as allowed on technical objections, there is undoubtedly a tendency toward lengthening litigation."

AWARDS IN ROSE SHOW TO BE MADE

NEW YORK—Exhibits of roses at the international flower show in the New Grand Central Palace will be judged today, the awards being divided into 175 classes for the members of the American Rose Society. A new variety, "the Miladi," red, of medium size but remarkable fragrance, is exhibited by A. N. Pierson of Cromwell, Conn. Awards for the opening day of the show on Saturday included exhibits of John Wana-maker, F. W. Vanderbilt and Sir Jeremiah Colman of Galton Park, London.

Set and diamond dust; other precious stones, rough and uncut; furs and fur skins, not dressed; ivory tusks in natural state and vegetable ivory in natural state.

TAXATION EQUALITY SOUGHT IN NEW INCOME MEASURE

WASHINGTON—That the proposed income tax will place part of the burden of the support of the government on the shoulders of those best able to bear that burden is the position taken today by the Democratic members of the House ways and means committee. And persons who are now tax dodgers will be forced to meet their obligations under the new plan, the committee asserted.

"Basing the federal income entirely upon customs and internal revenue duties," said the committee in explaining this provision of the bill, "is a system of taxation which inevitably throws the burden of supporting the government upon the shoulders of the consumers. It correspondingly exempts the men of larger income whose consumption of the ordinary necessities of life is subject to tariff taxation in a far less aggregate degree than is that of the smaller income earners, who expend the greater proportion of their resources for the ordinary necessities of life."

"Owing to defects in personal property taxation the larger incomes of the United States have for many years been able to escape with less than their general share of the general burden of taxation. This inequality will be, it is believed, in part overcome by the plan now proposed."

No wage earner who receives less than \$4000 a year is subject to the tax. Above \$4000 and up to \$20,000 the new tax will

be 1 per cent; between \$20,000 and \$50,000 it will be 2 per cent; between \$50,000 and \$100,000, 3 per cent, and above \$100,000 4 per cent.

To reach the tax dodger who resides abroad, the new law makes all American citizens, no matter where residing subject to the tax. It defines in minute detail and at very great length, just what shall be considered income, leaving no apparent loophole for argument on this line.

The committee changed its mind about making the tax apply to President Wilson although all of his successors will have to pay.

The exemption clause affects the present President during the term for which he has been elected; the judges of the supreme court and of the interior courts of the United States in office and compensation of all officers and employees of a state or any political subdivision thereof. This will enable governors of all states and state officials generally to escape the tax. Exemption is also given to labor, agricultural, horticultural, fraternal, beneficial, mutual benefit, religious, charitable and educational organizations.

Verified returns of their income must be made by all citizens and furnishing of fraudulent lists shall be penalized by an addition of 100 per cent to the tax, in addition to the person being subject to the present penal provision against perjury. The law is also extended to the Philippines and to Porto Rico.

BRIGHT SASHES AND BANDS MARK SUFFRAGE PARADE

More Than 500 Devotees of Votes for Women March to Capitol to Demand Change

WASHINGTON—With two bands playing 531 suffragists marched down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol today. They had plenty of police protection the disorders of March 3 having been guarded against by the local authorities.

The women wore great sashes of the suffrage colors. Each carried a banner inscribed with the designation of the congressional district she represented. In the lead were Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw of New York and Mrs. Mary Ware Dammitt. Directly behind them was carried a banner with the inscription:

"We demand from Congress a constitutional amendment giving women the ballot."

Arriving at the Capitol the marchers proceeded to the rotunda, where they were greeted by a reception committee of representatives and senators from the states which have equal suffrage. Here speeches were exchanged, after which the women were escorted to the special gallery in the Senate that had been reserved for them.

Before the procession started to the Capitol a general mass meeting was held in the Columbia theater. The chief address was made by Mrs. Laidlaw.

REPUBLICANS PLAN RULES SUSPENSION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Suspension of the rules in House and Senate for one week on Wednesday is promised as a result of the Democratic filibuster in the last two weeks and which practically left the majority helpless to transact business.

If this action is carried out by Republican leaders it probably will mean the giving of uncurbed power to the majority for a longer period than ever before has been the case in a Rhode Island Legislature. Heretofore it has been customary to suspend the rules about two or three days prior to the close of the session, but the suspension has rarely if ever before been for so long a period as is evidently contemplated in the present instance.

RIVER CONTRACT AWARDED

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Nova Scotia Steel and other industries will have water communication to their plants as a result of a contract awarded to McDougall Bros. of Ottawa, by the government for the deepening of the East River between Picou and New Glasgow. The works include a lock and dam. The price is \$390,000.

MASONS TO REBUILD TEMPLE

CARROLL, Ia.—The Masonic Temple Association stockholders will rebuild the temple and increase the capital stock from \$35,000 to \$50,000, instructed the directors to have the debris cleaned at once and procure plans and specifications for a new building substantially the same as the one destroyed.

ST. PAUL TO OPEN NEW LINE

SPOKANE, Wash.—July 4 will be celebrated in Spokane by the formal opening of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul's new line, with a ceremony to be attended by President A. J. Earling, Percy Rockefeller, John D. Ryan and a group of New York financiers interested in the road.

MAIL SUBSIDY CONTINUED

OTTAWA, Ont.—An order-in-council passed on Saturday continues for one month the Atlantic mail subsidy contract of the Allan line, which expires on June 1. Negotiations are now in progress for a new contract.

NEW ENGLANDERS PREPARE TO FILE MANY MEASURES; BANKING PLAN IS READY

WASHINGTON—A score of public bills awaited introduction by New England members of Congress into the Senate and House of Representatives today at the first day's meetings of the extraordinary session of the Sixty-third Congress. Though it is the intention to confine floor business to the consideration of the tariff and perhaps banking and currency, the usual grist of private bills were ready to be introduced as on the opening day of any session.

The bills will be referred to their proper committees to be in line for committee action, if not at this session, then when the regular session convenes in December. If the committees are appointed they can consider bills meantime and thus unload a lot of business that would otherwise accumulate for the winter. This could all be done while the committees directly charged with work in the tariff and currency are performing their duties.

Aside from the public measures introduced, each congressman has his lot of pension and other private bills to offer, the total number reaching into the thousands. Most of these, however, are formalities by which congressmen satisfy their constituents, but a small number of which ever come out of committees.

Most of these bills in both houses are old bills that have been introduced in former Congresses but have failed of enactment into law. All pending bills and legislation of all kinds fail with the end of each Congress so it is necessary to have them reintroduced as new bills at a new Congress before they can be considered.

Three important bills were ready to be introduced in the Senate by New England members. Senator Page of Vermont, had his vocational education bill, providing for federal appropriation coupled with state aid to promote vocational training in cities and in agricultural districts, ready for presentation. It is understood that similar legislation may be offered by a member of the majority party, but the Page bill has for years been the recognized representation of this movement in Congress and an arrangement may be affected whereby all factors will unite their efforts for a common bill.

Senator Weeks' had his currency bill ready to be introduced in his absence by his colleague, Senator Lodge. This bill is the old Aldrich bill, word for word, recommended by the national monetary commission, of which he was a member. Senators Burton of Ohio and Penrose of Pennsylvania are the only other present Senators who were members of the monetary commission. It is certain that other banking legislation will be introduced, including a bill by Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, chairman of the banking and currency committee, but it was desired to have the monetary commission bill before the committee for consideration in framing the new laws.

Senator Dillingham of Vermont will reintroduce his immigration bill, which attracted nationwide attention and which was vetoed by President Taft in the last hours of his administration after having passed both houses of Congress. The President's objection to the bill was the "literacy test" clause requiring aliens to pass certain requirements of intelligence before being admitted to this country. He maintained that it was unduly discriminatory against certain races and nationalities.

The bill passed over the veto in the Senate but failed to muster the necessary two-thirds in the House of Representatives. The sponsors maintain, however, that it was brought up in the House at an unfortunate time when many members who favored the bill were absent and when its opponents were out in force.

Senator Dillingham believes the bill will pass this time and become law. President Wilson has carefully avoided reference to the immigration question and gives no definite hint as to whether or not he would do as President Taft did if the bill should come to him. He is known to favor somewhat rigid immigration laws, however, and it is generally thought that he will not object to the literacy test that brought his predecessor's veto. Mr. Wilson has written a number of books dealing with the immigration question, in which he took this attitude, and in fact these books were used as campaign material against him. The bill was prepared for introduction exactly as it passed the last Congress.

In the House of Representatives, Messrs. Peters, Roberts and Thacher of Massachusetts, and Reilly of Connecticut have bills ready for introduction. Mr. Peters with an even dozen public interest measures, Mr. Reilly with three, dealing with postoffice matters, Mr. Roberts with one on corporations and Mr. Thacher, one in the interest of the life-saving service. Practically all of these are old bills to be reintroduced, the only exception being Mr. Peters' proposed amendment to the Panama canal act.

This amendment, in the nature of stimulation to the American merchant marine, proposes to modify the Panama act so as to permit all vessels, whether domestic or foreign built, to come under American registry. The Panama act, passed last summer, provided for admission to American registry foreign vessels not over five years old. Mr. Peters proposes to eliminate the time limitation and permit all ships, no matter how old, to comply with the require-

ments and be allowed to sail under the stars and stripes.

It is expected that one effect of such an amendment would be to lessen opposition to the free Panama tolls granted to coastwise vessels, as the maritime laws permit only American ships to engage in the coastwise trade. Beside doing this it would stimulate the American merchant marine.

Another maritime bill presented by Mr. Peters makes it possible to sue the United States for damage done by United States vessels. His other bills include:

Maximum eight-hour day and regulation of conditions of employment of women in the District of Columbia, a bill authorizing the interstate commerce commission to establish deputies in the principal cities to act as arbitrators between shippers and railroads to do all the work now done by examiners and some of the work done by the commissioners in their travels, regulation of the size of baskets and other containers for small fruits and berries, establishment of a bureau of tariff statistics to gather information regarding articles subject to tariff regulations, establishment of an aeronautical laboratory in connection with the Smithsonian Institution to experiment and investigate with a view to making air navigation safer and more practicable for commercial and military purposes, a bill prohibiting officers in national banks from receiving commissions, fees, brokerage or other considerations, a bill providing for a daily bulletin of congressional committee hearings for the use of the press and the public, a bill requiring railroads issuing mileage books to accept them for transportation over any part of their lines and prohibiting the limitation of their use to local traffic, a bill to regulate, identify and register automobiles engaged in interstate business, and to license chauffeurs.

Mr. Roberts has for reintroduction his bill for the formation and regulation of corporations engaged in any form of interstate commerce, exempting national banks and insurance companies. The National Credit Men's Association has taken an active interest in this bill.

Mr. Reilly is introducing his bill providing for the appropriation of \$60,000 to experiment for a year with a number of "auto post coaches" in the rural districts. The bill provides for at least two autos on each of a number of routes, making two trips a day, to carry passengers, parcels and freight on rural routes, at low rates. School children are given half rates as passengers.

Another of Mr. Reilly's postoffice bills that received no consideration in the last Congress provides for taking over the nation's railroads—any or all of them—and conducting the railroad business by the postoffice department. Under this bill the interstate commerce commission becomes part of the postoffice department. A unique feature of the bill is the provision for railroad fares on the same principle as letter postage, the fare across the continent being the same as the fare from one town to a near-by town. The standard fare is \$1, whether from Washington to Baltimore, or from Boston to San Francisco.

Mr. Reilly also has a bill allowing rural mail carriers appropriations for horse maintenance. The carriers now have to provide for and care for their own horses.

Mr. Thatcher had planned to introduce a bill to consolidate the life-saving service with the revenue cutter service under the name of the "coast guard." It is thought that it will be possible to secure a pension system by consolidating the two services. The plan to introduce this bill was subject to change at the last moment, as some other members of the House were thought to have similar legislation to propose, upon which concerted action might be secured.

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Arbiters Try to Avert Phone Strike

(Continued from page one)

phone Operators Union, as presented to President Spalding, are:

1. That eight hours shall constitute a day's work.
2. That the 15 minutes' relief in each three hours shall be granted out of working time and with pay.
3. That a full hour shall be granted for lunch.
4. That the 5 p. m., to 11 p. m., shift be retained in toll and reestablished in local exchanges.
- (a)—That this shift be paid for on the same basis as all other assignments to hours.
- (b)—That this shift be assigned to operators who request it in the order of length of service.
5. That the rule now in force concerning Saturday afternoons for toll operators be continued as satisfactory; that supervisors in all exchanges be given advantage of this rule.

Time Off on Saturdays

That in all exchanges operators shall be granted from Sept. 15 to June 15 every third Saturday afternoon off, and from June 15 to Sept. 15 every other Saturday afternoon off.

6. That all Saturday afternoons on duty shall be rated and paid as overtime.

7. That Sunday and holiday work shall be so adjusted that operators will be relieved from duty on the maximum number of Sundays and holidays consistent with the good of the service.

8. That the hours of work be so arranged that all assignments of hours covering both afternoon and night and all split shifts shall be abolished.

9. We ask for the following schedule, believing that it meets adequately with the needs of the service.

An 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. shift shall take the place of the 10 p. m. to 7 a. m. shift and receive a bonus of \$2.

10.—That the following wage scale shall be adopted for operators: First six months, \$7 per week; second six months, \$8 per week; third year, \$9 per week; fourth year, \$10 per week; fifth year, \$12 per week.

That the following wage scale be adopted for senior operators, clerks and supervisors:

Authorized senior operators and clerks, \$13 per week.

Supervisors when assigned, \$14 per week.

Supervisors after six months and chief clerks, \$15 per week.

12.—Student operators shall be placed on payroll for regular operators not later than four weeks after leaving school and paid as per schedule for regular operators.

13.—That a permanent board of six members shall be established, three members representing the company and three representing the organization of operators.

It shall be the duty of this joint board to consider and report on all questions affecting employment put before it by the organization of operators or by the company. Also any operator failing to receive adjustment of any grievance from her immediate superior may lay it before the joint board.

We are of the unanimous opinion that these changes will work for the mutual benefit of the public, the company and the operators, and that the adoption of this schedule will insure the continuance of our present harmonious relations.

ANNIE E. MOLLOY,
President.
MARY C. MAHONEY,
Secretary.

In view of the pending strike several of the telephone company officials were busy at their offices yesterday and all day long telephone managers drove about in taxicabs to the homes of former employees asking them to be ready to report for work. Others are being instructed in switchboard work, it is said. The telephone union has the support of all organized labor connected with the Boston Central Labor Union.

In case of a strike, telephone service, so far as the members of the girls' union are concerned, has been promised only to the police and fire department and to the physicians and hospital department.

Business interests which will be most inconvenienced are making every effort to bring about a settlement.

Speaking of the situation Mayor Fitzgerald last night said: "I am confident that the telephone girls will give full consideration to what a strike on their part means—the vast possibilities of business confusion, of loss to property, which it involves."

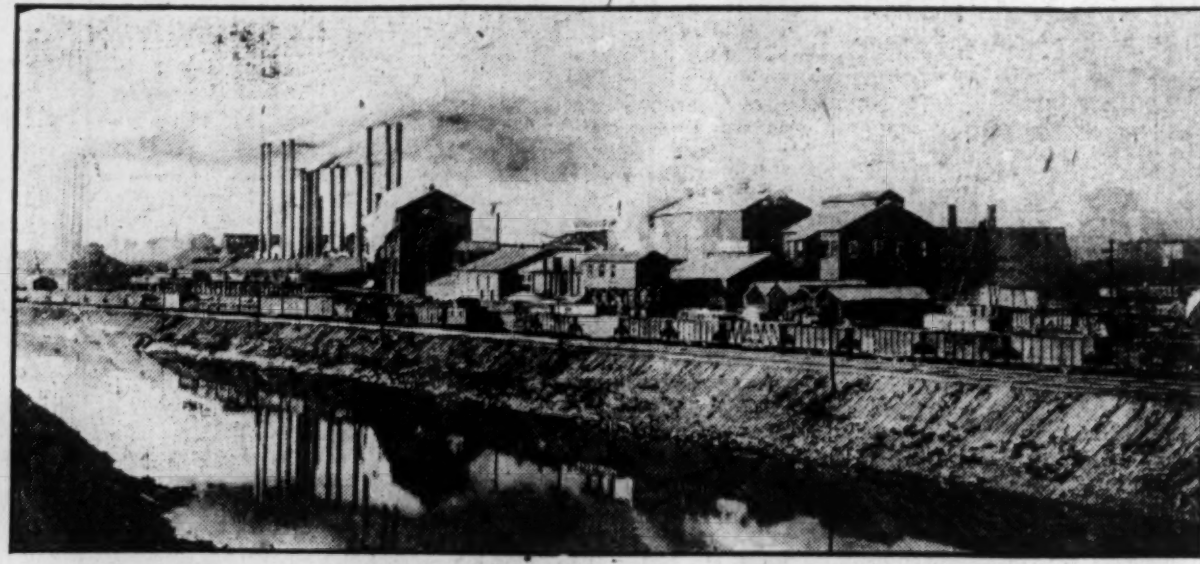
"We have here a population of a million and a half in large measure bound together by the telephone. A great proportion of modern business is done by it; all business depends greatly upon it. More than that, the telephone has become the right hand of the physician, the police, the fire department."

"I know the telephone girls, and I know what a fine body of young women they are, hard-working, kind, thoughtful, though too little appreciated. For this reason I am sure that they will not be hasty in so important a matter."

"I trust they will recall, too, that in a dispute concerning wages and conditions in what is essentially a public service, public opinion is the real deciding force. I hope, and I believe, that they will see how essential, if they wish to win their case, it is for them to have the weight of public opinion on their side."

"It was with a full appreciation of the importance of this threatened strike that I today asked the intervention of the board of conciliation and arbitration. But what I say of the telephone operators applies no less to the telephone company that employs them. They, too, must consider the interests—if one can

RAPID GROWTH OF YOUNGSTOWN KEEPS PACE WITH ITS INDUSTRIES



Partial view of Bessemer plant of Republic Iron & Steel Company, Youngstown, O.

Public Institutions, Schools, Banks and Commercial Establishments and Industrial Plants Looked Upon as Progress Factors

PAYROLL OF \$31,000,000

YOUNGSTOWN, O. — Nestling among the hills of the Mahoning valley, about midway between and almost bordered on either side by Cleveland and Pittsburgh, year after year Youngstown has been growth and industrial development move on to more and more notable ends.

The census of 1890 gave this city a population of only 33,000 people; the 1913 directory census, always reliable and closely approximating the federal figures, gave a population of 95,045. The city is today growing as it never did before. Extension of city limits, and natural growth are likely to add to the present estimated population before the next census at least 35,000 people.

Public institutions, schools, banks and commercial establishments, that rank with the best in the country and modern industrial plants are both the cause and the effect of Youngstown's growth and prosperity. The payroll of Youngstown for 1912 was \$31,000,000. Nearly \$27,000,000 of this was handled through accredited banking channels, while the pay rolls of four great trunk line railroads and many of the smaller businesses were not so handled.

Twenty-six million tons of freight are hauled in and out of Youngstown each year. The record of last year would be undoubtedly greater if accurate figures could be obtained thereon. It is said that there are but 11 cities in the world whose business represents a greater annual freight tonnage. The Erie railroad, running from New York to Chi-

ago, hauls more freight out of Youngstown, than from any other city between those two points, not excluding Cleveland and Buffalo. Three other systems operate here—the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, as well as the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, and all of those roads haul great volumes of freight to and from the city.

The great industries of the valley are a sheet and tube company, iron and steel company, a steel company, rubber company, trussed concrete steel company, with foundries and machine shops. These plants are all either within the city or immediately at its borders.

Of all these one of the youngest is without question the greatest. Some 11 years ago the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company was organized by local men with a capital stock of \$800,000. Today its capital stock is 25 times that amount and its employment is 8000 men. Added equipment is constantly increasing this number. This plant alone has an annual production of finished material of about 800,000 tons. It consumes during this period fully 1,500,000 tons of ore and 1,200,000 tons of coal and coke. Its payroll alone is \$6,000,000 annually. Operated and managed practically entirely by Youngstown men, this industry is regarded as a fine example of Youngstown achievement.

A few years ago the main offices of the Republic Iron & Steel Company were moved here from Pittsburgh. A six-story office building was erected quickly to accommodate the large office force. From this city is now operated the plants of this concern in many parts of the country. It, too, employs thousands of men and has a great plant stretching up and down the valley. The Carnegie Steel Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Company, is little less notable. The Brier Hill Steel Company, incorporated a year ago with a capital stock of \$15,000,000, is a merger of a number of local institutions. It

now employs 3000 men and is building great additions. This company owns millions of tons of ore in open pit; has 800 acres of coking coal and is operating 470 coke ovens. The rubber company, organized 12 years ago and having a capital stock of \$10,000,000, with buildings and machinery valued at \$2,000,000, is best known to the public as the makers of automobile tires. It employs fully 1500 men and is growing apace with the city.

A block light company employing 600 people, electric lamp company employing as many more, a fireproofing company, limestone company and leather company are a few of the many other industries that have given diversity and prosperity to the valley of which Youngstown is the center.

The banks of Youngstown have an aggregate capital of \$3,000,000, while deposits total \$28,113,430, with a surplus of \$2,500,000. The combined First National & Dollar Savings and Trust Company is the largest institution of its kind in the city. Its capital is \$3,000,000, surplus \$1,800,000 and deposits \$15,700,000.

The spirit of the city is best manifested in its attitude toward public institutions. A campaign for the Young Women's Christian Association a few years ago brought \$185,000 for a new building in six days; some time later a similar campaign for another institution netted \$130,000 within a few days. Less than a month ago a public campaign closed that netted \$300,000 for the Young Men's Christian Association.

Four public parks, embracing 750 acres, are the centers of life in the summer seasons. Mill Creek park, with more than 600 acres, is rated as one of the finest natural scenery parks in Ohio.

Six hundred and seventy-five arc lamps and 150 pedestal cluster lamps illuminate the business section brilliantly and call attention to Youngstown's business achievement as well as to its progressive citizenship.

that President Spalding assumes the attitude that the Bell Telephone Company, which owns 65 per cent of the New England Company, can do what it wishes, in all labor matters especially. We will go at once to your Legislature and begin a campaign for public ownership of the telephone service.

"Your mayor took a hand in the matter, and notified the Massachusetts state board of conciliation and arbitration of the possibilities, and the inconvenience which would occur to the public if a strike was called, and your state board, under the law, will make an effort to try and adjust the trouble by getting both sides together."

"I assure, the representative of Mayor Fitzgerald that the operators' union would have representatives at the State House, in answer to the invitation. We are willing to act in any effort to bring about an adjustment without a strike."

Michael Birmingham, president of Boston Linemen's Union 104, and also president of the New England district council of Electrical Workers unions, speaking for the joint executive board of the Boston Linemen's, Cable Splicers, Telephone Installers and Workers and Operators unions, announced to the delegates that those unions had pledged their members to strike with the girls if forced to.

Miss Annie Molloy, president of the Telephone Operators Union, said that Messrs. Bugniet and Birmingham had presented the case clearly, and that there was nothing she could add. Miss Mary Matthews of the girls' union read some statistics regarding the company.

RED CROSS DISTRIBUTES FUNDS
WASHINGTON—All Red Cross relief funds for the inundated district are to be devoted to the aid of families which were left needy by the high water, so the Ohio Red Cross relief commission announced on Sunday. Not one dollar of the money is to be expended for public works of any kind. National Director Bicknell, in charge in Ohio, sent word that an audit is being kept on all accounts and that the war department will audit them later. Upon his advice the Red Cross sent \$5000 each to Peru, Lawrenceburg and Terre Haute and \$1000 to Pigma, O. The levees at Cairo, Ill., Mound City and other places are holding.

RELIEF FUND GROWS
The fund being collected by the Massachusetts branch of the Red Cross acknowledged by Gardner M. Lane, treasurer, now amounts to \$183,414.32.

"We know that we, in considering the public convenience and delaying, have injured our own position to some extent, for we have given the company time to prepare to fortify itself, but we are satisfied, as we have done our full duty to the public."

"We have been forced to the belief

to go into the school so that they may be trained for operating positions."

G. M. Bugniet, international vice-president of the A. F. of L. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Unions, who is acting for the operators' union in the present situation, presented the girls' case to the Boston Central Labor Union delegates and requested the endorsement of that organization. He told of the organization of the union a year ago, of the conditions which caused that step and of the negotiations with the officials of the company up to date.

Former President Keller of the company, he said, granted some concessions and promised that others should be put into effect later. Mr. Bugniet said that President Spalding, Mr. Keller's successor, had declined to fulfill those promises, and had declared the whole affair a closed incident.

One of the main contentions, Mr. Bugniet said, is the so-called "split shift," whereby girls work at several widely separated intervals each day. He said that Mr. Keller had promised that no operator of more than 18 months' experience should be asked or required to work such divided hours and should be exempt from such an assignment.

President Spalding, Mr. Bugniet said, took the attitude, in his conference with the union's committee, that there is no such word as exempt in the company's rules; that its rules are compulsory and to be obeyed.

"Our unions have delayed action from month to month solely to exhaust all efforts that an amicable settlement might be reached if possible, and the public not be in any way inconvenienced. We have exhausted every honorable means to bring about a settlement."

"No one knows better than telephone workers the inconvenience which would result from an interruption of telephone service. You men and women have no idea of the great number of calls each day in emergency cases."

"For that reason we have delayed so as not to inconvenience the public; for we want to know we have public sympathy and support to win our case."

"But every effort has been exhausted on our part. President Spalding took the position that it is a closed incident. That has brought us to our only other recourse, a strike. We are ready."

"We know that we, in considering the public convenience and delaying, have injured our own position to some extent, for we have given the company time to prepare to fortify itself, but we are satisfied, as we have done our full duty to the public."

"We have been forced to the belief

Newest Ideas for Spring in Women's Fine Footwear

All the novelties, modish leathers, and up-to-the-minute lasts, such as the smartly gowned women will wear the coming season.

Surely no other store in New England can show such a complete stock of women's high-grade footwear as we have assembled here. It embraces everything that is new, correct and in the height of good taste. For this season we are showing new ideas in Pumps, Colonials, Regular Oxfords, Blucher Oxfords, Two-Hole Sailor Ties, Three-Hole Gilson Ties and Button Oxfords.



Tan Russia Oxfords, with invisible eyelets, at 6.00

Gun Metal Colonials, with buckle, at 6.00

Gun Metal 3 and 4 Eyelet Bluchers, at 6.00

Black Satin Pumps, at 6.00

Patent Colt Colonial and Bluchers, at 6.00

Tan Ooze Pumps, priced at 5.50 Brown Ooze Two-Hole Ties at 5.50

Patent Colt Pumps, high and low heels, at 5.00

Tan Russia Pumps, high and low heels, at 5.00

Tan Russia Blucher Oxfords, at 5.00

Gun Metal Blucher Oxfords, at 5.00

Gun Metal Colonials, with buckle, at 5.00

Grey Ooze Pumps, at 4.50

White Buck Pumps and Ties, at 4.50

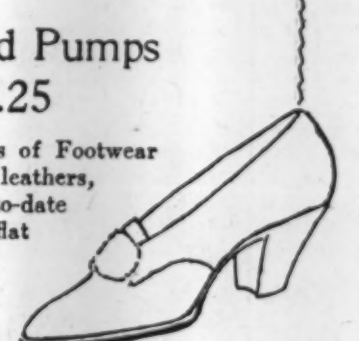
White Canvas Pumps and Ties, at 4.50

Hypatia Boots, Low Shoes and Pumps

Regular 4.00 value at 3.25

This is one of our famous exclusive lines of Footwear for women. Made in all the popular leathers, also white buck and canvas, on up-to-date lasts, including the new English flat effect for high school girls. Three styles of button oxfords.

Women's Shoe Store—Third Floor, Main Store



Jordan Marsh Company

Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

WITHOUT DEBATE SENATE DROPS SUFFRAGE ISSUE

Without a word of debate the Senate this afternoon accepted the adverse committee report on all the women's suffrage measures, including the suffrage amendment resolve which failed in the House and the Drury straw vote bill.

This action was in accordance with an agreement of leaders of both sides to let the subject of woman suffrage drop for the present session.

SMUGGLING CASE PUT OFF TWO DAYS

Asa P. French, United States district attorney, today postponed the grand jury investigation into the smuggling case at this port from tomorrow until Wednesday. Altogether 35 witnesses will be summoned and it is expected that the inquiries will occupy all this week and next.

Mrs. Lena Bradley-Schramm, one of the principal witnesses in the alleged smuggling case at this port, has been located in New York, it was learned here today, and will be brought to this city as soon as arrangements can be made.

D. A. R. NOMINATIONS MADE

At the meeting this afternoon of Old South chapter of the Massachusetts Society of the D. A. R., the nominating committee presented the following names for 1913-14: Regent, Mrs. Eugenie H. Patterson; vice-regent, Mrs. Rebecca L. Marston; recording-secretary, Mrs. Emma L. Peabody; corresponding-secretary, Miss Jeanie Robertson; treasurer, Miss Fannie B. Gridley; historian, Miss Elizabeth A. Williams; registrar, Marietta Holten; auditor, Miss Louise Bates; custodian, Mrs. Ida B. McAssee. Mrs. Charles Stevens is to succeed Mrs. Frank Hill as director of the children's chapter.

ROBERT E. DODGE NAMED MASTER

Robert E. Dodge of Boston was today appointed by Judge Dodge of the United States district court to be a master in equity in the proceedings brought by the Haverhill Gas Light Company against the Massachusetts gas and electric light commissioners.

DR. MARY WALKER DENIED

WASHINGTON—Admittance to the Senate press gallery was today denied Dr. Mary Walker who was granted by special act of Congress the right to wear men's clothing.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

"I could see he was a professional by his style," or, "he has got the regular professional style," are remarks one often hears, and they illustrate a pretty generally held opinion that in golf there is a very perceptible difference between the professional and amateur style of play. It is not that the professional plays better than the amateur; that of course is admitted; what is meant is that there is something about the professional's methods which is peculiar to his class. It is a distinction, moreover, peculiar to golf, or, at any rate, it is one which it would be very difficult to establish in any other athletic sport.

In cricket, for instance, apart from mannerisms common to individuals in both classes, there are no characteristic features of style which can be regarded as typical either of the amateur or of the professional player; but in golf there is something about the style of the professional which the amateur seldom or never acquires. The distinction is not easy to analyze, but it seems to consist in a bolder and more confident aspect in the address, and a greater snap in execution on the part of the professional. The amateur by contrast seems more diffident in his attitude and slower in play.

How far these differences in style reflect the mental attitude of the two classes to the game is a question which opens up several interesting veins of speculation. It is commonly supposed that the reason of the professional golfer's superiority to the amateur is that he knows that he has to live by his play. He cannot afford to play badly, and is therefore always trying to play well. He is always playing up to "concert pitch." The amateur, on the other hand, it is contended, has not this constant spur to his best endeavor. If he is not playing well, he does not take it very seriously, and if he does he is prone to embark on theories and experiments with disastrous results.

In this way he loses confidence in himself, and his style no less than his execution reflects his weaknesses. No doubt there is a good deal in this, but we are inclined to think that the professional style and methods are really a separate cult. The caddie or embryo professional models himself upon the leading professionals absolutely and in a purely imitative way. The amateur, on the other hand, if he does try to imitate the professional, does so with certain reservations, born of the fact that he is an amateur and cannot hope to em-

PLAYSTEAD MONEY GIVEN TEACHERS

Mayor Fitzgerald today explained, in answer to inquiries regarding the failure to open the playgrounds on April 1 as customary that money the school committee should have used for that purpose has been used by the school committee for salary increases, thus leaving no funds with which to maintain the playgrounds.

MR. TREFRY FOR TAX ON INCOMES

Enactment of an effective income tax law administered by the state is the solution of one of the tax collecting problems offered by William D. Trefry, state tax commissioner, in answer to questions put to him by an order adopted in the House of Representatives.

INAUGURATION CHANGE URGED

WASHINGTON—The Henry resolution, changing the date of the inauguration of the President until later in the spring, was reintroduced in the House today with amendments making the date of the convening of Congress the second Tuesday in January and eliminating all special sessions. The resolution also provides that congressmen-elect take their seats the January following their election.

STRIKE PICKETS ARE FREED

PATERSON, N. J.—With the discharge today by Recorder Carroll of 224 strikers and strike sympathizers who had been arrested on charges of unlawful assembly, opposition to picketing at the silk mills is almost futile. Recorder Carroll's decision followed that of Supreme Court Justice Minton Saturday in habeas corpus proceedings by which William D. Haywood and Adolph Lessig were dismissed.

FIRE DOES \$10,000 DAMAGE

Fire in the five-story brick building in the rear of the Back Bay hotel, 62-68 Stanhope street, caused damage early Sunday morning placed at nearly \$10,000.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GIRL'S FROCK OF WHITE LINEN SUMMER DISHES IN THE SPRING

Blouse has a single revers

Made from canned fruits and vegetables

LINEN, pique, gingham and the many other pretty fabrics of the spring and summer, are already much in demand for spring and summer clothes for the young people.

This little dress of white linen with trimming of all over embroidery is unusually attractive and is simple to make. The blouse is made with a wide tuck over each shoulder and with set-in sleeves that can be finished at the elbows or at the wrists with rolled-over cuffs. The single revers is pretty and smart, but it can be omitted if it is not wanted.

The skirt is in four gores and the front and the back gores each form a wide box plait. The blouse is closed at the center back and the skirt a little to the left of the center.

Nothing could be prettier than the white linen shown here, but for a dress for harder usage, plaid gingham trimmed with plain would be excellent, or tan colored linen with the edges scalloped and button-holed with brown or red would be smart.

For the 12-year size, the dress will require 3½ yards of material 27, 4 yards 36 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of all over embroidery 18 inches wide to trim as shown on the figure, ¾ yard 27 to trim as shown in the back view.

The pattern of the dress (7505) is cut in sizes from 10 to 14 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



WITH a good supply on hand of fruits and vegetables, at this season of the year it is not hard to serve as great a variety as in summer. The following recipes can be relied on to give satisfaction.

Scalloped Corn—One quart of canned corn, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt and one pint of fine cracker crumbs. Mix. Butter a deep baking dish. Fill with alternate layers of crackers and corn. Cover with rich milk, until the crackers absorb it; bake in hot oven one half hour.

Corn Oysters—To one pint of canned corn add one beaten egg, one half teaspoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of milk, one half teaspoonful of salt and one level teaspoonful of baking powder. Drop by spoonfuls in hot fat; fry a rich brown; serve at once.

Green Bean Salad—One can of beans, one cupful of chopped cold boiled potatoes and one cupful of chopped pickled beets. Serve very cold with good salad dressing.

Beans and Pork—One can of beans and two pounds of good boiling pork. Let boil till meat is done, then take out meat, and put in two cupfuls of chopped cabbage and two cupfuls of chopped potatoes. Brown meat in oven, and pile beans, cabbage and potatoes around it. Serve at once. Good with tomato catsup.

Fruit Dumplings—Take one quart of any canned fruit you like. Let boil. Have

ready a batter made of two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one half teaspoonful of salt and sweet milk to make rather thick batter. Drop by teaspoonfuls over boiling fruit. Cover, and boil for 10 minutes. Serve with thick cream and sugar if desired.

Corn Croquettes—One cupful of mashed potatoes, one cupful of cooked canned corn, one beaten egg and salt and pepper to taste. Mix stiff enough with cracker crumbs to handle easily. Form into croquettes. Roll in cracker crumbs. Fry in deep fat.

Peas in Turnips—Peel the desired number of turnips. Hollow them out to form cups. Boil till tender. Fill with canned peas that have been drained and heated with butter and salt.

Tomato and Cheese—Take large whole canned tomatoes, and put in a baking pan. Pour sweet cream over them, sprinkle grated cheese and cracker crumbs over all, add salt and pepper to taste. Bake 20 minutes.

Cream Tomato Soup—One quart of sweet milk (let simmer) and one pint of canned tomatoes. In the tomatoes stir two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one half teaspoonful of salt and one fourth teaspoonful of soda. Add to hot milk. Then mix two tablespoonfuls of flour smooth in cold milk, and add. Cook till it is as thick as cream. The flavor is much improved for those who like celery if you add one cupful of chopped celery to this soup.—Farm and Fireside.

WORK NOW EASIER ON THE FARM

Up-to-date methods adopted by women

WORK in many farmhouses is easier than in city homes, for, when a farmhouse is not too close to the highway, the sweeping and dusting are not as burdensome as in town, and it is easier to keep bedding, draperies, and cushions clean, to say nothing of clothing. The country woman can send her garments to the laundry, if she chooses, and she uses the very same kind of vacuum cleaner her city sister buys, so that her labors are lessened in proportion to the financial success of her husband and the location of her home. In many instances the stretch of road in front of the farmhouse is oiled to keep down the dust.

With the cooking much simplified and reduced, the work on the farm for the mistress of the house is entirely different from the work accomplished by her grandmother. Take sewing, for example. The grandmothers wove and spun and cut material, but the present-day farm women buy factory underwear, factory garments, ready-made suits for every member of the family, and even factory-made sunbonnets, if the sunbonnets are worn. Of course, there are little things to be made that all women prefer to do for themselves, but the majority of farm women do not do their own sewing in the accepted use of that term. They hire their best clothes made in town, or order ready-made garments. Many of them make the garments for their children, finding them more satisfactory than the store articles, and they make their own bedding and table linen, but even with only this much on their hands there are young women who make good money going from farmhouse to farmhouse to assist with the common sewing. The old idea of making everything at home is gone forever, and the average country woman does less sewing than the average city woman, says the Western Christian Advocate.

Then the dairy work is much reduced, if not abolished entirely. The cream separator has changed everything in the farm dairy and some women think it the greatest labor-saver of all household machinery. The milk goes through the separator and immediately back to the pigs or calves, and the mistress of the house is left with a large or small jar of cream, according to the number of cows kept. Often there is a power-churn, and in a few minutes the golden ball is ready for the power-worker or for the old-fashioned bowl and paddle. In very many farm homes no butter is made at all, as the cream is sold to the factory, while in others only enough is made to supply the home table, as many farmers do not like the factory product. By a simple process the cream is taken from the milk and in a few minutes the machine is cleansed and ready for the next milking.

The laundry work is as nothing in comparison with the ways of old, for hot and cold water abound in most kitchens and

the newer farmhouses have stationary tubs and all modern conveniences. However, the greatest change is in the garments themselves, for the old, clumsy muslin things of a decade or two ago have given place to the easily-cleaned underwear, and the elaborate white skirts, gowns and household supplies our grandmothers delighted in have been laid aside for light, easily washed and ironed clothing. The old tucks and ruffles and puffs are unknown, and while the sewing burdens are much lightened, the work of washing and ironing is still more simple.

PETALS THROWN

Confetti along with the rice has given way to the newer and more poetical flower petals as the parting missile for the bride, says the New Haven Journal Courier. The florist will supply real flowers or imitation petals may be fashioned from tissue paper. A pretty idea is to use petals of the bride's favorite flower.

BISCUITS OF SEVERAL NATIONS

Some flavored with lemons and some with seeds

FROM a score of ways of making biscuits printed in Farm and Fireside, the following are selected:

English Biscuits—Sift together one and one half pint of flour, one cupful of cornstarch, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one half teaspoonful of salt. Rub in three tablespoonfuls of butter, add one well-beaten egg, one cupful of milk, one half cupful of currants and one tablespoonful of coriander seed. Mix into a smooth, soft dough, roll one half inch thick, cut in rounds, and bake on buttered tins in a hot oven for 20 minutes. When done, rub over with a little butter on a clean bit of cloth.

French Biscuits—Beat the yolks of four eggs with one half pound of sugar, add one-half pound of flour and the stiffly whipped whites of the eggs. Flavor with almond, or any flavoring liked, drop in spoonfuls on a buttered tin, sprinkle sugar over the tops, and bake.

Naples Biscuits—Beat the yolks of 12 eggs very light, add one pound of fine sugar, and beat again; whip the whites of the eggs until stiff, and add them, alternately, with one pound of flour. Flavor with one teaspoonful of mace. Bake until a light brown, and sift white sugar over them.

Damascus Biscuits—Whip the whites of three eggs until stiff, add one fourth pound of hard butter chopped fine, one half ounce of bitter almonds chopped fine, and beat all well together. Beat the yolks of the eggs well with six ounces of sifted loaf sugar, add to the whipped whites,

and mix well; fold in two ounces of flour and sufficient lemon extract to flavor to taste. Pour into small tins or paper molds, and bake in a quick oven.

Abernethy Biscuits—Sift together three even cupfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one half teaspoonful of salt. Rub in one half cup of butter, add one tablespoon of caraway seed, one well-beaten egg and one cupful of sweet milk. Mold lightly, roll one third inch thick, cut in small squares or rounds and bake in a hot oven.

Egg Biscuits—Take one pound of flour, and mix to a paste with the whites of two eggs; beat and roll out thin, work in three fourths of a pound of butter by placing bits on the paste, folding, folding and rolling out again until all of the butter is used. Move the rolling-pin always from you. Cut in small rounds or squares and bake in a quick oven.

Baking-powder Biscuits—One quart of flour, two rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one level teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter and sweet milk or water to make a soft dough. Roll one inch thick, cut in rounds and bake in a quick oven.

Cream Tea Biscuits—Sift one quart of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt. Mix to a soft dough with sweet cream, roll thin, cut into tiny biscuits and bake in a quick oven.

SHOPPING HINTS

A loosely woven Russian crash for dish towels is liked by those who have given it a fair trial. Another material that many like for dish towels is cotton crepe.

Napkin clips come now in copper and brass as well as in silver.

Jardinières, hanging vases and bowls of heavy green porcelain are seen in a variety of shapes. They are deservedly popular for flowers.

Art tickings of unusual colorings and designs have a strong appeal to those who are seeking coverings for the pillows for porch or cottage use.

Sample curtains at striking reductions are offered in many of the shops. Oftentimes the curtains are of such style and design that they may be cut into shorter lengths to advantage.—Newark News.

With a white cloak Miss Schletter wore another Paquin-hat of white crepe turned up at the left side with a shaded yellow sash.

GOWNS WORN IN "DIPLOMACY"

Beautiful costumes made for Miss Schletter

BEAUTIFUL dresses and hats designed and made by Paquin, Ltd., of London and Paris, for Miss Schletter in "Diplomacy," were produced at Wyndham's theater recently, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. The gown of canary tussor had bretelles of ivory guipure arranged over a bodice of canary colored chiffon, showing at the waist a motif of silken embroidery in shades of Saxe blue. The skirt was of tussor; a short basque opened in front over a point of guipure, and again at the back, where a broad sash of Saxe blue velvet was looped together with the straight folds of the yellow tussor drapery. The hat of Saxe blue Tagal straw carried up-

standing shaded Saxe blue ostrich plumes.

A second gown of deep cardinal fancy ribbed crepon had the bodice arranged with points which fell over the skirt, front and back; very effective touches of black satin and oriental panne flowered in rich purple, red and green, were introduced. The skirt was slightly gathered in to the waist in front and formed flat plaits at the back. The leghorn hat worn with the gown had pheasant quill trimming and a torse of tulle repeating the same shades.

With a white cloak Miss Schletter wore another Paquin-hat of white crepe turned up at the left side with a shaded yellow sash.

With a white cloak Miss Schletter wore another Paquin-hat of white crepe turned up at the left side with a shaded yellow sash.

If You Still Use Floor Wax,
You Don't Know

A WAX-LIKE FINISH
STANVAR
APPLY WITH A RAG

(The Twentieth Century Wood Finish)

for STANVAR renders floor wax a thing of the past.

Just remember this fact—a can of STANVAR, a piece of cheesecloth and a little rubbing—will give to any scratched, marred, worn floor or other wood surface, a smooth wax-like finish which has all the beauty of wax but none of its disadvantages.

STANVAR is free from the dangerous slipperiness of wax—does not become streaked or spotted and gives the most economical and beautiful finish possible. And a floor can be kept in perfect condition by occasionally going over it with a cloth moistened with STANVAR.

STANVAR is on sale at the leading hardware, paint and household supply stores. A free sample can, sufficient to refinish a floor border, will be sent you direct if you fill in and mail the attached coupon to

STANDARD VARNISH WORKS
Elm Park Staten Island, N. Y.

(27)
STANDARD VARNISH WORKS
Elm Park, Staten Island, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—
Kindly send me a free sample can of STANVAR.
Name.....
Address.....



WORTH KNOWING

A little sugar or molasses added to the stove polish gives a brighter and more lasting polish, also prevents so much dust.

A pinch of soda added to a berry pie before the upper crust is put on will keep it from running over.

To clean a stove pipe place a piece of zinc on the coals. The vapor produced carries off the soot.

To renew stained floors that have grown a little dull rub thoroughly with beeswax and turpentine.

Mix a little common baking soda with the scouring brick and the knives will clean much easier.—San Francisco Call.

USEFUL APRON

When cutting out a sewing apron (that will reach a little below the knee) cut a strip about 10 inches wide and place across the bottom, finishing off the bottom edge with the apron, says Los Angeles Express. Then stitch up and down through the center forming two compartments or pockets. When doing hand work place all accessories such as thread, scissors, wax, buttons, etc., in the pockets and they will not fall to the floor, but will be at hand when wanted.

TOP FOR PUDDING

After baking a bread pudding, cover the top with marshmallows and put back into the oven until they melt and brown. This forms a delicious mock-meringue top that fills the place of the hard sauce usually served with bread pudding, says Good Housekeeping. Do not place the marshmallows too near the edge of your baking dish or they will stick to it in serving.

TO CLEAN WALLS

To clean painted walls dissolve two ounces of borax in two quarts of water and add one tablespoonful of ammonia, says the Louisville Herald. Use half this quantity to each bucket of water; do not use soap. Wash a small amount of the paint at a time and rub dry with a clean cloth.

The clean daily newspaper
is the newspaper for the
home, no matter where that
home may be.

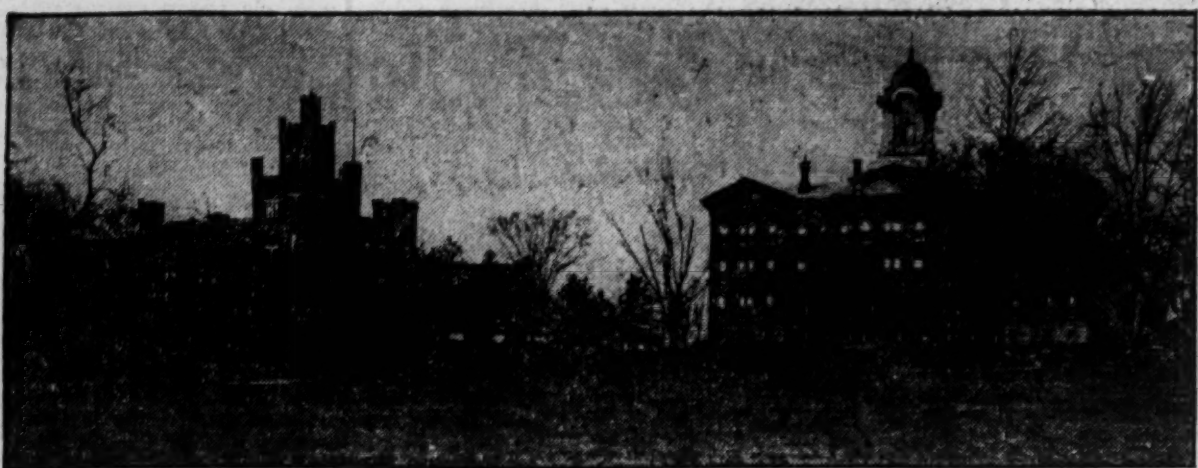
That's why the Monitor is so widely read and so much appreciated in every home into which it goes. No lurid newspaper sensation, no exaggerated items, no criminal stories or scandalous accounts ever get into the Monitor. Only the real news of the world—the clean, worthwhile and informing events—is published by this newspaper. Clean and honest advertising, too, is a feature of the Monitor. This newspaper is just as anxious to have its advertising wholesome and reliable as it is to have its news columns authentic and acceptable to refined readers. In every way the Monitor is daily trying to improve its good qualities and to print the best kind of a newspaper possible. Get it and see for yourself.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

BOILED ICING

Often one finds that a boiled frosting is either too much done or not cooked enough. A woman whose boiled frosting always calls for praise tells the secret of her success, says the Newark News. She uses three tablespoonfuls of water to a cupful of sugar; when the mixture begins to boil she slowly beats six tablespoonfuls of it into the white of an egg, beaten very stiff. Then she lets the remainder of the syrup boil till it hairs; this point in the cooking reached, she beats it gradually into the egg mixture.

ILLINOIS HAS NOTABLE SCHOOL FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS



(Photo by Spafford)

Main building and gymnasium at Illinois state normal university

State Normal University, First of Its Kind in Mississippi Valley, in Session Continuously, Claims Largest Summer School of Kind

SCOPE OF WORK BROAD

NORMAL, ILL.—Illinois State Normal University, of which David Felmley is president, for 56 years has been doing here the work for which it was established, training teachers for this state and others.

Of its 21,000 students, nearly all have taught at some time in the schools of Illinois. Its 2000 graduates are to be found in almost every state from Boston to the Golden Gate. Many have attained eminence in educational work, and the yearly demand for teachers who have received their training in this school is greater than the supply.

Pioneer Institution

This school was opened Oct. 3, 1857, in Bloomington, Ill., with three teachers and 19 students, and was the first of its kind to be established in the Mississippi valley.

The early faculty was made up of New England men. Soon after the war of the rebellion broke out, its first president, Charles E. Hovey, organized a regiment and, with most of its faculty and 111 students of the school, went to the front. Its next faculty was largely drawn from the state normal school at Bridgewater, Mass. During the years 1865-1875 it is said to have been the leading normal school in the United States.

There is a campus of 56 acres, containing more than 100 species of trees and shrubs, and a farm of 95 acres which is used for exhibitions and experiments in connection with the courses in agriculture. The present value of the property, including buildings and equipment is estimated at \$650,000.

In 1860 the university was moved from Bloomington to its present location at Normal, a town of 4000 inhabitants, and a suburb of Bloomington. Normal is a very desirable place of residence for those who value educational advantages. It lies in the center of one of the richest of farming districts, and more than two-thirds of the population of the state is within four hours' ride of the city.

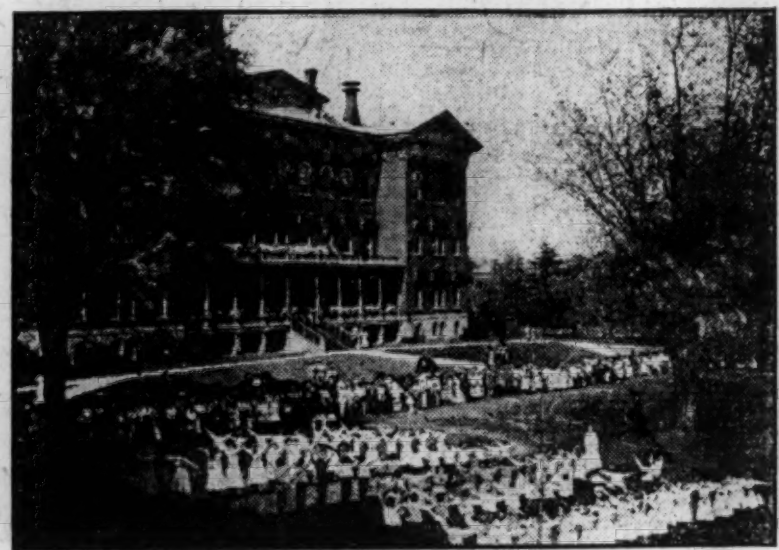
Expands With Needs

The university has expanded with the growth of the public school system, and while normal schools are not the exclusive agents for the training of public school teachers, yet they are the state's chief agents, and as such they are expected to build up the professional tone, establish the standards and ideals and send out the men and women whose call is to educational leadership. This school now has 50 teachers and the students number 800. There are 178 such schools in the United States.

In addition to the regular terms the university maintains for 12 weeks, a summer school with the largest attendance, it is claimed, to be found in any state normal school, 1841 students being enrolled at the summer session last year. A faculty of 70 instructors is engaged for this year's summer school. Thus the school is kept in continuous session during the year. There is a valuable reference and circulating library of 21,000 bound volumes and 11,000 pamphlets.

The campus contains at present seven buildings. The main building, a stately three-story structure, forms the center of the group. At the time of its completion in 1860 it was said to be the largest and best equipped building for

FIELD DAY PRESENTS STRIKING PICTURE



(Photo by W. T. Bawden)

Children of training school at Illinois state normal university

the training of teachers, not only in this country but in the world.

Other buildings were added, including modern heating and ventilating systems, a training school, library and gymnasium building, greenhouse, and in 1908 the manual arts building was constructed to provide for the training of teachers of drawing, manual training and the household arts. This building contains an auditorium with a seating capacity of over 1100. The Thomas Metcalf training school building now in process of construction will be open for use during the summer of 1913.

Founders Day Observed

Governor Bissell signed the act providing for this university on Feb. 18, 1857. The celebration of this occasion is an annual event. In 1912 the date was made the occasion of a great banquet in honor of Vice-President Henry McCormick, who was retiring from active service after 43 years of teaching. His term of service exceeds that of any teacher of the institution by 10 years.

The celebration this year was made significant by the I. S. N. U. Club of New York city, numbering about 35 educators, authors and business men who are alumni of this university, by early graduates and by Mrs. Hovey, who was the wife of the first president. This club, joined by the members of the first five classes, presented to the university a beautiful oil portrait of the first president, Gen. Charles E. Hovey. Mrs. Hovey, who resides in Washington, D. C., sent to the university for preservation the war relics of General Hovey, including his sword and sash.

The reception and literary exercises were attended by more than 1000 persons. Of those taking part one was a member of the class of 1860, three of '61 and one of '62. This was one of the most notable occasions in the history of the institution.

Four schools comprise the university. The normal school is intended to prepare teachers for graded elementary, rural and village schools. The teachers college is intended to prepare high school teachers, supervisors, principals and superintendents, whose duties require a more extended preparation than the normal school course. The elementary training school consists of a kindergarten and eight grades. It is intended to serve as a model school for observation and training for students of the normal school and teachers college. The university high school is provided primarily for students

JUNIOR CLASS OF RADCLIFFE GETS PRIZE CUP

The junior class of Radcliffe is now permanent possessor of the silver cup of the Radcliffe Athletic Association, having won all the four meets for the last two years. In the meet Saturday 1914's total was 681½, and for the year 1463 5-6. Second place is held by 1915, totalling 630½ in Saturday's meet, and 1372 13-24 for the year. Totals for 1916 are 627½ and 1270 5-6; 1913's 394½ and 1118 1-3.

The floor drill, 18½ points, was won by 1916; place going to 1913, 18½ points; 1916 and 1913 tied in folk dancing, 10½ points, 1915 having second place, 19½ points. The results of the apparatus events are spring jump, first place, 1914, 96¼ points; second place, 1916, 85¼; rotary hand traveling, first place, 1914, 91; second place, 1916, 86; fence vault, first place, 1916, 90½; second place, 1914, 96½; horse vault, first place, 1915, 94½; second place, 1914, 93; window ladders, first place, 1914, 98; second place, 1916, 89; traveling across ropes, first place, 1914, 86½; second place, 1916, 72; somersault over broom, first place, 1915, 92; second place, 1914, 82.

Competition in individual work was very keen. Out of a possible 70, three girls gained 70 points, a rare occurrence. Individual honors were won by Gertrude Nichols '13, total of 70; Lola Whitmore '13, 70; Helen Bocher '14, 70; Martha Noll '13, 69; Nora Murray '14, 68½; Dorothea Dunbar '14, 68; Constance Lincoln '13, 67½; Mabel Razoux '14, 67; Madeline Ellis '15, 66½; and Mildred Clark '14, 65½.

MELROSE TO RELAY MAIN STREET

The committee of highways of the Melrose board of aldermen is expected to report to the board at its meeting tonight a special bond issue for \$200,000 for the purpose of rebuilding Main street through the center of the city, beginning at the Malden line and extending as far as Porter street, a distance of nearly two miles.

and schoolroom methods; school organization and administration, which deals with the school as the organized instrument of education in the modern state.

All the foregoing course of study culminates in the practice teaching done by the student under skilled supervision in the training school. In the best normal schools the student is required to devote an hour a day for at least a year to actual teaching. The student is prepared for this work by a full discussion of the different types of lessons and the prominent features of each type. Lessons are taught by skilled teachers for observation and discussion.

For her first teaching the student is usually assigned to classes in the subject that she likes best, whether it be geography, drawing, music, reading, arithmetic, history, or nature study. She is given the particular grade of work in which she believes success is most probable, for it is realized at the beginning that the teacher's attitude toward her profession for years to come is likely to be determined by the experience of the first few weeks. The foundations are made such, if possible, that the student shall enjoy her first work and shall realize that she is doing it well.

After the first term classes are assigned involving more difficult problems and parallel to the year of teaching, the student observes each week the teaching of a class in the various subjects of her grade and participates in the discussion of the recitation.

Teacher a Leader

In the rural and village communities the teacher, it is considered, must needs be something of a leader in the intellectual life of the people, and in the modern city school, which is again becoming a social center, the most useful teacher is believed to be he who can lead in these activities. For that reason the normal schools abound in student organizations, athletic, musical, dramatic, literary, religious, which accustom the students to these organizations as a vital part of the school's activity and give them experience in conducting and managing the same.

In the normal schools of the middle West distinct provision is now being made for students who are expecting to teach in the rural districts. Most of the teachers who enter the special courses for rural teachers have not enjoyed a high school education; so a great deal of work in literature, history, and the more exact studies must be undertaken by them. Nature study and the elements of agriculture find a relatively large place in their program, while the special problems of the country school and of country life receive particular attention.

Work Made Specific

Then there are what are called strictly professional studies, having to do with methods of teaching, the philosophy of education which investigates the aims of education and the educational values to be derived from various subjects of study

G. A. R. WILL ASSEMBLE IN FANEUIL HALL

Civil War Societies Including Woman's Relief Corps and Sons and Daughters of Veterans to Hold Reunions

FLAGS TO BE GIVEN

Veterans of the civil war are gathering in Boston this week to attend the forty-seventh annual encampment of the Massachusetts division of the G. A. R., which will convene in Faneuil hall on Tuesday under George A. Hosley, department commander. The Sons of Veterans, the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Daughters of Veterans and Sons of Veterans auxiliary will hold their respective encampments, receptions and conventions at the same time.

Granville C. Fiske, chief of staff of the G. A. R., will assemble the aides-de-camp in the army of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company on Tuesday morning. Abraham Lincoln post 11 of Charlestown will do guard duty.

The annual dinner concluding the encampment will be held in Ford hall, Ashburton place, on Wednesday. Commander-in-chief Beers of Connecticut, Levi Longfellow of Minneapolis, patriotic instructor, and other officers of the national organization will be present.

A meeting in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple and a dinner at the Quincy House, are in the program of the Sons of Veterans for Tuesday. A reception to the division officers at the Hotel Bellevue will be attended by the members in the evening. Election of the new officers will be held Wednesday. Ralph M. Grant of Hartford, Conn., commander-in-chief, and Division Commander Leach of Oakland, Me., are expected to attend.

Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook, department president, will open the 34th annual convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, Massachusetts department, in People's Temple Tuesday morning. Election of officers will be held that day and on Wednesday evening a reception and campfire will include the presentation of flags to various high schools. Mrs. Geraldine E. Fiske, national president of the W. R. C., Commander-in-chief Beers and other officers of the G. A. R. will deliver addresses.

Daughters of Veterans

The twenty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts department will convene in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple, on Tuesday.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R. will be held Tuesday and Wednesday in Wilder hall, New England Historical Genealogical building, 9 Ashburton place. Headquarters will be established at the Commonwealth hotel today.

Meetings of the council of administration and of the advisory council are announced for Monday evening, in the hotel parlors.

A public reception will be held Tuesday evening, in Wilder hall, to which the allied organizations are invited.

The national president, Mrs. Ella Jones of Pittsburgh, Penn., will attend the convention.

The twenty-second annual encampment of the Massachusetts division, Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, will open Tuesday at the Park-street church.

NEW HATPIN LAW GOES INTO EFFECT

Massachusetts' new hatpin law went into effect today. Hatpins are now limited to one half inch of unprotected point outside the crown of the hat. Police Commissioner O'Meara has, however, shown several difficulties in enforcing the new law, beginning with the difference of opinion as to what constitutes the crown of a woman's hat.

Patrolmen have no authority to arrest without a warrant. Therefore no offenders have been arrested today. It is thought few arrests will be made. The commissioner says an officer must be well prepared with his evidence before he causes a woman to appear in court on this charge.

MR. BRYAN ADDRESSES MEETING

WASHINGTON—Secretary Bryan of the state department, delivered before a mass meeting on Sunday the first of a series of Sunday afternoon addresses which he is to make for the Christian Endeavor Union of the District of Columbia. He spoke in one of the downtown theaters, every seat being taken. Mr. Bryan denied that religious principle narrowed men.

TOWN TO ABOLISH NINTH GRADE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The plan of W. B. Atwell, superintendent of schools, has been adopted by the school committee for the purpose of changing the graded schools to an eight-grade system. The ninth grade will be abolished next September and an advanced eighth grade temporarily established for present eighth gradates.

WOMEN DOMINATE IN ELECTION

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—According to the official returns of last Tuesday's election here, which were announced Sunday night, women voters held the balance of power and determined the result of the election.

EIGHT HOUR DAY BILL IS LAW

AUSTIN, Tex.—An eight-hour work day for laborers on public buildings in Texas became law when Governor Colquitt signed the bill.

A. SHUMAN & CO. THE SERVICE STORE

Third floor annex—a fresh, bright, airy department, where misses and girls will find an excellent variety of dresses and coats.

A WORD ABOUT MISSES' and GIRLS' SCHOOL DRESSES

We are showing a specially selected line of girls' and Misses' attractive wash dresses—some of the best models are:

At \$2.00—Waist Dresses of fresh, dainty striped percale, Dutch collar in plain colors, ¾ sleeves. Ages 6 to 14.

At \$3.00—Plain Percale Waist Dresses in cadet blue, tan and Nell rose; trimmed with Hamburg embroidery, Dutch collar, ¾ sleeves. Ages 6 to 14.

At \$10.00—Balkan Blouse Linen Dresses in popular colors and white, Bulgarian trimmed collars and cuffs. Ages 14, 16, 18.

Girls' Coats \$7.50 to \$15.00

Misses' and Girls' Tailored Hats, street floor.

SHUMAN CORNER, Boston

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. R. S. Smith, quartermaster corps, to Fort Benjamin Harrison, vice Lieut.-Col. A. W. Kimball, quartermaster corps, to Chicago, as an assistant chief quartermasters, central department.

Capt. J. A. Moore, quartermaster corps, from Philippines, Oct. 3, to United States. Leaves of absence: First Lieut. J. R. Ames, dental surgeon, three months from May 1; Col. J. A. Hull, judge advocate, one month, thence to Philippines.

Navy Orders

Commander F. L. Chadwick, detached the New Hampshire to command the Washington.

Commander C. N. O'Leary, detached navy yard, Puget sound, Washington, to the New Hampshire as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander Francis Martin, to navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.

Ensign L. P. Warren, detached the D-1, to the Ozark.

Ensign Radford Moses, detached the Severn, to command the D-1.

Ensign J. N. Nelson, detached the Rhode Island, to the Walke.

Ensign A. D. Denny, to the Rhode Island.

Assistant Paymaster E. C. Edwards, detached bureau of supplies and accounts, to Nashville.

Boatswain Hayden Williams, detached receiving ship at New York, April 21, to Guam.

Machinist G. W. Fairfield, detached naval coal depot, Melville, R. I., to the Nebraska.

Cablegram from commander-in-chief United States Asiatic fleet, dated Shanghai, April 4, 1913:

"Assistant Surgeon J. J. O'Malley, detached the El Cano to the Saratoga."

"Assistant Paymaster Thomas Cochran, detached naval station Cavite, P. I., to the Mohican."

"Chief Machinist H. I. Lutken, detached naval station, Olongapo, P. I., to the Saratoga."

Revenue Cutter Orders

Capt. C. E. Johnston, ordered to Washington on official business.

Third Lieut. of Engineers W. M. Troll, detached from the Onondaga and ordered to the Miami.

Second Lieut. W. J. Keester, relieved from duty at Kodiak and ordered to the Uralga upon her arrival at that place.

First Lieut. P. W. Lauriat, relieved from duty as prosecutor before the general revenue-cutter service court, convened by department order of March 24, 1913.

First Lieut. J. F. Hottel, designated prosecutor in place of First Lieut. Lauriat, relieved.

First Lieut. W. A. Wiley, granted 10 days' leave, beginning April 7.

First Lieut. of Engineers J. E. Dorry, granted 10 days' leave, beginning April 2.

Second Lieut. of Engineers A. F. Patterson, granted 10 days' leave.

Third Lieut. of Engineers M. A. Doyle, detached from the Androscooggin and ordered to the Yamacraw.

Second Lieut. G. T. Finlay, detached from the Miami upon relief and ordered to the Morrill.

Constructor J. Q. Walton, ordered to New York, N. Y., on official business.

Capt. G. C. Carmine, detached from the Apache and assigned to the Morrill.

Capt. F. J. Haake, detached from the Morrill and assigned to the Apache.

Movements of Vessels

The Chester is at the Boston navy yard.

The Bailey is at Annapolis.

The Lawrence, the Farragut, the Hopkins, the Goldsborough and the Perry are at Sausalito.

The Culgoa is at Guantanamo.

The Florida and the Celtic are at the Norfolk navy yard.

The Castine, the Severn, the C-3, the C-4 and the C-5 are at the New York navy yard.

The Nashville is at New Orleans.

The Rainbow is at Shanghai.

The Whipple, the Paul Jones, the Preble, the Stewart, the Truxton, the Alert, the F-1, the F-2 and the F-3 are at San Diego.

The Eagle left Port au Prince for Guantanamo.

The Sterling left Boston for New York.

The Yorktown left San Francisco for San Diego.

The Montgomery left Hampton Roads for Washington.

The Saturn left San Diego for Mare Island.

TENEMENT BILL UP IN CONCORD

CONCORD, Mass.—The business session of the annual town meeting takes place tonight in Town hall at 8 o'clock. There are 24 articles in the warrant.

Many women are expected to listen to the arguments for and against the tenement house bill, which the Concord Woman's Club and other organizations have been working to have adopted by the town. The question of purchasing land on the southeast side of the playground to enlarge the present grounds will also be considered. It comprises about seven and one half acres, and is owned by the heirs of the late George Everett.

GRADE CROSSING BOARD NAMED

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The board of selectmen—Herbert W. Rawson, Jacob Bitter and Frank W. Noyes—has been appointed by the town to confer with the supreme court for the appointment of a committee to consider abolishing the grade crossing at Massachusetts avenue and Mystic street.

LEARNING THE ART OF COOKERY



(Photo by W. T. Bawden)

Students in cooking laboratory picking up rules and ideas along practical lines

GIRLS BUSILY STITCH AND SEW



(Photo by W. T. Bawden)

Young women at Illinois state normal university gaining information calculated to make them more useful in the homes

News and Reviews in Book World

BOON TO THE STUDENT IS SEEN IN THE LIFE OF JULES FAVRE

Work Admirable in Its Details Is That of Conscientious Scholar Dealing With Troublesome Period in French History

CHARACTER TRIBUTE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—This (the life of Jules Favre by Maurice Reclus; Hachette, Paris, 17, 50) is the first biography, the writer tells us in his introduction, to have been written of that group of men who steered France through the middle and latter part of the nineteenth century.

The French revolution and the period which saw the rise and fall of Napoleon I. have assuredly not known neglect at the hand of the historian; the men and women who won fame in the whirl and glare of those fatal years have been allowed no shadow of obscurity since. It may well be that the times and the men which were to follow on an era so amazing, so dramatic, so potential in the evolution of our civilized world, have suffered somewhat of an eclipse, have not yet gained their right perspective. If so, the admirable and exhaustive volume which lies before us has been published none too soon. It performs a service which could ill be spared by the student of today and of tomorrow.

The biography of the moment falls into two groups and is not difficult to classify. We have all grown lamentably accustomed to the light discursive—I had almost said impertinent type—inferior gems, hung upon so slender a thread. M. Reclus' work does not belong to this class. Its very appearance—it is 550 pages long and closely written—propels the necessity for careful study if the subject matter is to bring any satisfaction to the reader—the whole work, admirable in its every detail, is that of an able, conscientious scholar.

We cannot doubt but that M. Reclus' book will prove of invaluable service to the student, with its elaborate index and prodigious notes, its list of works by and on Jules Favre. For ourselves we were tempted to wish more than once that the writer had seen his way to embody his notes more into the actual fabric of the book; it would certainly have proved a method more pleasant and less disjointed to the reader than the present one, and to us it appeared in many cases that his notes were not less important and significant than the text itself.

The years which saw the final downfall of the third empire, a throne whose support lay not in loyalty and confidence, far less in the wisdom and power of him who sat upon it, but in the memory of a name with which all Europe had once been forced to conjure, were troubled years for France. At no period in her history did she need more faithful, more courageous servants; during no period were they less likely to find reward for their services. For experience had made her sceptical, ungrateful, mistrustful of all that gave most promise, seemed most zealous for her well-being.

It was during this period that Jules Favre grew to manhood. He was the grandchild of the revolution; his mother had been cradled in it, and at her knee he learnt those lessons of equality and liberty which were the motive factors of his life.

The spirit which had fanned the mighty fire of the Revolution was no less in Favre than it had been in Jean Jacques Rousseau, but with him it was tempered with the discipline of reason which made him a republican always, a revolutionist never. The time for destruction was gone, the hour for construction had arrived. The man who thinks before he acts, does not go into battle unprepared; the battle which Favre was to fight for his country was to be arduous and fierce; he did not make the mistake of entering the lists unprepared. From his very earliest years he was preparing himself with a prodigious energy for the role he was to play. His one thought seems to have been to study, to perfect himself in the knowledge needed for the handling of men and things. Favre first won recognition in Paris as a lawyer, in the interests of his fellow townsmen of Lyons, who were suffering suppression and injustice under laws which aroused all his republican indignation.

He did not gain his case, but the marvel of his eloquence, the purity and richness of his language won instant recognition. M. Reclus says that Favre's is, perhaps, the greatest voice that France has ever heard. It was a voice which cried for the most part in a wilderness of conflicting passions and was rarely heeded. The very power, the very genius of his oratory seems rather to have aroused mistrust than applause, the very logic of his reasoning to have driven men to unreason.

True there were moments, such as after the famous defense of Orsini, when, swept off their feet by the perfection of his eloquence, the fire of his pleading, all men acclaimed him, and when, Napoleon defeated and imprisoned, the people turned to him willing, for a time at least, to let his hands rest upon the steering wheel of their destinies.

Favre's one desire was to serve the cause of liberty, whether for the individual or for his country; in spite of all he brought to the winning of his cause, it may be said that among the cases which he pleaded he more often lost than won, for impartial love of justice was as rare as it was dangerous.

The cause which he was to plead before Bismarck at Ferrières, the assurance of his countrymen's confidence in his ears, the empire fallen, the republic assured, strengthened by the knowledge of his genius to move his adversary, may well have outlined an honorable peace.

M. Reclus has spared no detail in describing the tragedy of the humiliation which attend Favre in those interviews with Bismarck. Of what avail the passion of the Frenchman's eloquence, his tears, his supplications, his reproaches, before that pitiless unconcern, those iron emotions?

There was not another man who had dared undertake so desperate, so heart-rending a task as a treaty with Bismarck, clear-eyed, relentless, his iron heel already on the throat of France; there was not one who had dared risk his popularity and insure his country's certain hatred, but it does not seem that even in the darkest hour of those negotiations Favre once hesitated or sought to lay the burden on others' shoulders. He went forward, hope driven from his heart, in the spirit of a man prepared to sacrifice all, drink to the very dregs the cup of humiliation, and as M. Reclus has clearly hinted, if matters were very dark, the final attitude of France's emissary, numb,

driven almost to indifference by despair, did not serve to make them less disastrous.

Serious mistakes Favre made—mistakes which might well have been avoided by one more practical, less deeply, terribly moved by love and pity for his country—but the conditions which he was asked to save had been almost hopeless when he came to them and he alone had the courage, the patience and the devotion to carry them through.

In the last page of his book, the dignity and restraint of which are admirable, M. Reclus pays high tribute to the character of the great lawyer, the great statesman. Now that jealousy and party feeling, prejudice and intrigue, no longer obscure true issues, it is possible to see Jules Favre justly and to recognize that all that was of record has not been lost. The devotion, the noble patriotism, the enthusiasm, tempered by reason, all those fine qualities which went to make Favre what he was and win for France his services, if not for him her gratitude, are among the best and happiest memories of the age in which he lived.

M. Reclus is to be congratulated on having raised so worthy a monument to one who has deserved more generous recognition at the hands of his countrymen and of the world.

LITERARY NOTES

William Watson's new book of poetry "The Muse in Exile," issued by John Lane, also contains an essay on "The Poet's Place in the Scheme of Life."

Alfred Noyes is said to have received \$1500 in advance royalties on his next book of verse, "The Tales of the Mermaid Tavern."

Southerners are said to be responding promptly to an appeal for funds with which a memorial to "O. Henry" may be erected in North Carolina, his native state.

Tyrone Power is fortunate, while living, to have William Winter as a writer of his biography.

The honorable and serviceable career of a sensible and weighty critic of literature closed when Edward Dowden, professor of English literature at the University of Dublin since 1867, passed away.

The Century Company announce a series of books dealing with "white slavery" and kindred phases of a problem that a decade ago no publishing house of the same repute would have ventured to share in discussing. Public opinion, facing "a condition and not a theory," has changed so rapidly of late that such a venture now occasions no comment.

The copiously illustrated book on "Old China" (F. G. Browne & Co., 75c, net), by Mrs. Sarah Pike Conger, is a combination of brief sketches based on her experiences while resident in Peking, and of homilies dealing with the homelier and simpler aspects of life at its best where motives of religion, patriotism and domestic love are regnant. Mrs. Conger, both because of her position as the wife of the American minister, and because of her friendship with women of the Manchurian ruling caste, had exceptional opportunities to get at the best side of the life of the "Old China" regime. Mrs. Conger's interest in child life crops out on every page.

Henry Holt & Co. announce an eighth printing of Hall's "Immigration and Its Effect Upon the United States." The author is the secretary of the Immigration Restriction League with headquarters in Boston. The demand for this and other books of importance on the subject now issuing from the press indicates a desirable interest previously lacking.

An English translation of Rupin's "Jews of the World" is to be brought

KING ALFONSO FULFILLS PROMISE OF KING CHARLES III.

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—King Alfonso has just fulfilled a promise made to Glasgow University nearly 150 years ago by Charles, King of Spain.

In 1764 Charles, who was then King of Naples, sent four volumes of the "Antiquities of Herculaneum" to Glasgow University, and was presented in return with four volumes of the Glasgow Homer. King Charles then gave orders that the catalogue of his oriental manuscripts should be sent to the university as it was printed, and the order was obeyed as far as the first volume was concerned. None of the other volumes, however, arrived.

The committee organizing the Foulis exhibition, which will be opened here on April 12, recently applied to the Spanish authorities for the loan of the Homer, and then it came to King Alfonso's notice that the promise made by King Charles III. had never been fulfilled. King Alfonso has, therefore, ordered that all the volumes of the catalogue of oriental manuscripts shall be bound in the ancient style and presented to the university.

out by George Bell & Sons, London, and Henry Holt & Co., New York.

It was high time that the Panama canal provoked a poem somewhat commensurate with its inspirational potency. Perry Mackaye, in the April North American Review, attempts such a flight.

The collection of Swedish song games edited by Valborg Fastman and Greta Kohler and published by Ginn & Co. provide a manual that will be useful wherever the Swedish system of gymnastics is used. Miss Kastman has taught in the New York city schools and Miss Kohler has taught at Naas, Sweden.

The University of Chicago Press announces the publication of Bebel's "My Life."

Mary Antia's "The Promised Land" is still the book most in demand in the circulation department of the New York public library.

It is somewhat surprising to know that Harper & Bros. have had to meet a demand for a new edition of George Ticknor Curtis' "Constitutional History of the United States."

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce American rights to an autobiography entitled "My Past," written by a relative of one of the reigning monarchs of Europe, now unnamed, but suspected to be the King of Spain. It will appear in May.

NEW BOOKS

"Old China and Young America"—By Sarah Pike Conger. F. G. Browne & Co., Chicago. Price 75 cents net. Postpaid 82 cents.

"The Philippine Problem"—By Frederick Chamberlin. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Price \$1.50 net.

"Miss Jimmy"—By Laura E. Richards. Dana Estes & Co., Boston. Price \$1.

"The Amateur Gentleman"—By Jeffrey Farnol. Illustrated by Herman Pfeiffer. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Price \$1.40 net.

"Swedish Song Games"—By Valborg Fastman and Greta Kohler. Ginn & Co., Boston. Price, cloth, 75 cents.

"Veronica"—By Florence Morse Kingsley. D. Appleton & Co., New York. Price \$1.30 net. Postpaid \$1.42.

"Suggestions for the Spiritual Life" (College Chapel Talks)—By Prof. George L. Raymond, L. H. D. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. Price \$1.25 net.

"The Discovery of the Future"—By H. G. Wells. B. W. Huebsch, New York. Price 60 cents net. Postpaid 65 cents.

"The Truth about Socialism"—By Allan L. Benson. B. W. Huebsch, New York. Price \$1 net.

"Syndicalism, Industrial Unionism and Socialism"—By John Spargo. B. W. Huebsch, New York. Price \$1.25 net.

"Child-Land in Song and Rhythm"—Words by Harriet Blanche Jones; music by Florence Newell Barbour. Arthur P. Schmidt, Boston. Price \$1.

"Analecta from Mrs. Browning's Letters"—By Mary Trammell Scott. The Bookery Publishing Company, New York.

"The Two Samurai"—By Byron E. Veatch. F. G. Brown & Co., Chicago.

POPULAR ELECTION FAVORED SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Central Labor Union favored on Sunday popular election and recall of judges. The organization also opposed the proposed police grading ordinance. It endorsed the bricklayers' union in urging the speedy trial of the defendants in the municipal office building accident case which was postponed until the June sitting of the superior court. A committee was appointed to wait upon Chief Justice John A. Aiken of the superior court, and ask him for a speedy trial.

SLENDER PROFITS FROM 'BOOK AID' ITS PUBLICATION

Guide to America for Immigrant Also Is Guide to Newcomer for the American

The Monitor for March 24 contained an account of a little book for immigrants, nine copies of which put on the shelves of a single library last August are so nearly worn out that a replacing order has been sent. This book, "The Guide for the Immigrant Alien," by John Foster Carr, is the outcome of a belief that the difficulties which beset the immigrant situation in this country are largely due to the fact that the newcomer is ignorant—as the American would be ignorant were he to attempt to make a living in Italy or Croatia—and that the remedy is a sympathetic and respectful instruction. It consists of a series of brief and simple chapters dealing with such matters as where to go for work; how to learn English practically and quickly; how to travel—informed vital to the immigrant, who does not even know that baggage can be checked without cost; how to get a profitable start at farming, with notes on successful farm colonies established by men from his old home; why he should become an American citizen and how to do so.

The Guide gives full needed notes on laws likely to be broken innocently, and those that relate to children, to education, to labor, that every immigrant ought to know. There are sections on the geography, climate, products, educational opportunities of the country, on the dangers of private bankers and the security of savings banks. Perhaps most striking of all is the chapter of special advice, full of help for the newcomer who is trying to fit into a bewildering social environment.

The Guide is in no sense a commercial enterprise. It is not endowed or under the charge of any society. The slender profits are all turned back to help in the support of the office. But so insignificant is the profit on each book that unless the editions are very large the work cannot be self-supporting. It is hoped eventually to put a copy into the hand of every emigrant who can read it when he steps upon the westbound steamer. Were this done the days of the voyage would be days of education and the newcomer would enter America in some degree prepared for the life that awaits him.

The book is not only a Guide to America for the immigrant; it is also a guide to the immigrant for the American. Written in Italian, in Polish and in Yiddish, it teaches men of these languages what to expect of the new land; written in English it is a pathetic revelation to the native born of the ignorance of the immigrant and of the dangers that surround him. For Americans and foreigners alike it is a book that is well worth careful study.

To make it accessible to the immigrant the Guide is sold for only 15 cents—post paid, 20 cents. It may be bought from the Social Service Library, 18 Somerset street, Boston, or from John Foster Carr, 241 Fifth avenue, New York. A supplement supplying information of value to residents of Boston and Massachusetts may be had for two cents. All patriotic citizens are asked to acquaint themselves with the book and to do their best to make it more widely known.

STATISTICS BOARD EMPHASIZES VALUE OF LABOR TREATY

Many Differences Are Settled, Which Go Unheralded to Public, Says State Report

Trade agreements and labor contracts form the subject of a report just issued by Charles F. Getteny, director of the state bureau of statistics, under the title of "Collective Agreements Between Employers and Labor Organizations." It is issued as part three of the annual report on labor statistics.

Some of the principal statistical facts shown in the reports follow: Total number of trade unions in Massachusetts, 1282; aggregate membership, 191,038; number of unions having signed agreements with one or more employers, 530; their membership, 105,478; number of unions having verbally accepted agreements with one or more employers, 42; their membership, 7761; number of unions reporting no agreements with employers, 654; their membership, 72,173; number of unions reporting agreements signed with all firms in jurisdiction, 259; their membership, 42,398.

B. & A. TO STORE COAL SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Boston & Albany railroad will store 16,000 tons of coal in the local yards to prevent a recurrence next winter of the difficulty occasioned this last winter by the rise in coal prices. Seven hundred cars are now on their way to be unloaded, and a considerable supply is expected this spring. Forty-four more box cars were received Friday afternoon, making a total of 548 received to date.

IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY TO DINE The South End Improvement Society will hold its sixth annual reception and dinner Thursday evening, April 10, at Parker Memorial, Berkeley and Appleton streets.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., THRIVING CENTER OF WIDE AND RICH "NORTH COUNTRY"



Public square, Watertown, N. Y., spot interesting in its unusual variety

City Holds Beneficent Sway Over Large Agricultural Territory, Does Much Manufacturing, Is Active in Public Improvements

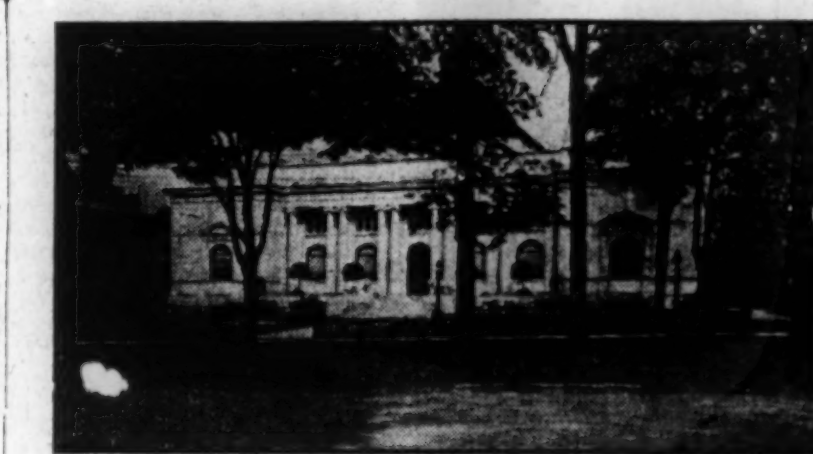
DAIRY PRODUCTS MANY

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Some one has said that the part of the Empire state lying north of the Mohawk and east of the Oswego rivers has more and greater opportunities for the profitable application of ingenuity and endeavor than any other equal area in the land.

Be this true or false, the fact remains that the "North Country"—the name by which the section is locally known—is rich in natural resources, in water, power, minerals, forests, land, fertile soil and in men with unbounded confidence in the future of their region. Within the confines of this territory there is being built up a great industrial empire. Today, a dozen great hydro-electric development projects are under way, power transmission lines are being constructed, mines and quarries are being opened, reforestation is being inaugurated and, through the establishment of county farm bureaus all through the region a more productive and, therefore, a more profitable agricultural industry is being created. The "North Country" has entered upon the most active era of development in its history.

Watertown, the commercial, financial and industrial metropolis of this region, is a city of 30,000 people. As a center to serve the needs of the region it holds undisputed sway; it is the largest city in a region that embraces one third of the area of the entire state. It is enjoying a constant growth in population, wealth and commerce. Its manufacturing plants, its wholesale establishments and mercantile houses, almost without exception, are expanding and, year by year, increasing the volume of business done.

While preeminently a manufacturing city and trading center, Watertown has never permitted the spirit of commercialism to pre-empt the expense of public spirit and community charm. Its people, while busy, have always been united in making the city a more attractive place in which to live and a



Roswell P. Flower memorial library building in Watertown

more advantageous place in which to make a living.

It is asserted that no draft ever drawn on Watertown's generosity for a worthy enterprise has ever been dishonored, and no project launched for the common good has failed in the realization. And so, while the city has been striving to get, and being getting more industries and reaching out for more business for its merchants, it has not lost sight of the other side of community building.

The people have insisted on well made and well maintained streets, adequate water and sewer systems, ample fire and police protection and a high standard of education for the children, in modernly constructed and equipped school buildings. Parks and playgrounds have been provided and one of the finest libraries in the land is maintained at public expense.

Twelve thousand dollars for a public athletic field, with an immense concrete swimming pool; \$20,000 for a Salvation Army building; \$163,000 for a new Young Men's Christian Association building, when only \$150,000 was required; \$100,000 for a new Masonic temple house; \$45,000 for a new house of worship for one denomination, and twice that sum for another denomination—these are some of the larger and more conspicuous examples of the liberality and public enterprise of the people of Watertown; and all within the two years last past.

These community accomplishments serve to emphasize the success and stability of the commercial enterprises within the city and within the city's

zone of trade. Pulp and paper mills, drawing their supply of raw material from the forests of spruce on the Adirondack hillsides, flour mills and machine shops, knitting mills and glove factories, and industries turning out breakfast foods, thermometers, automobiles, motor boats, marine engines, candy, coin cards, bricks, horse collars, flour sacks, air brakes and a multitude and variety of other articles combine to make permanent the commercial life of the city.

Supplementing these assets, the city's future is made still more stable by a prosperous rural population and the people residing in the thriving villages that are scattered through the "North Country."

Just how important this rural population is may be appreciated when it is known that of the four largest counties in the United States in the number of dairy cows, two—Jefferson and St. Lawrence—are within this city's sphere of traffic and trade. The Watertown Produce Exchange, the name given to the organization through which the American cheese factories of Jefferson county sell their product, is said to be the largest inland cheese board in the world. More than a million and a half dollars worth of cheese is sold each year on this exchange between May and October. And cheese is not the only dairy product of the "North Country." Thousands of tons of butter are manufactured each year and every day in the year train load after train load of milk goes out of the region to feed the millions of Manhattan island.

Club will meet a team from the B. Y. M. C. U. to debate some question connected with the sugar tariff. On Friday evening the closing exercises of the evening classes will be held with Miss Frances G. Curtis of the school committee as the principal speaker. On Monday evening, April 14, the annual entertainment and reunion of the clubs and classes will be held at Copley hall, 194 Clarendon street.

A special effort will be made to secure a large attendance from former members of the house. The program will be given by the Peoples orchestra and pupils from the Boston Music school settlement.

Tomorrow afternoon at the Frances E. Willard settlement, 44 Chambers street, an informal reception will be held for the Charlestown patronesses. On Wednesday evening the Queen Esther Mothers Club will be entertained by some of the settlement children.

W. C. T. U. MEETS

"Cooperation with Missionary Societies" was the chief topic considered at a meeting of the Boston Central W. C. T. U. this afternoon at Chipman hall, Tremont building. The discussion was in charge of Mrs. Frank E. Wilson, local superintendent of the missionary department. Some time was also devoted to a presentation of the work of the local press department. Miss B. Nichols spoke.

M. E. CONFERENCE TO OPEN

The conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will open its one hundred seventeenth annual session tomorrow evening with the anniversary of the Epworth League in the People's Temple, corner of Columbus avenue and Berkeley street. The Rev. John W. Hamilton, resident bishop and first pastor of the People's Temple, will preside. The conference will continue for seven days.

OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE BOOKS 27 & 29 Bromfield St., Boston

MT. ROBSON TO BE INCLUDED IN NATIONAL PARK

British Columbia Plans Playground of 5000 Square Miles for People in What Is Called Most Picturesque Region

LOWEST ALTITUDE 3000

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia officials plan to establish a playground for the people in the province that will rival the Yellowstone park in the United States. The territory, which will be called Mt. Robson park, comprises 5000 square miles and contains some of the most picturesque regions of North America.

Little was known of the features of this district until W. R. Landis, minister of lands, made an address advocating the taking of the region for the benefit of the public. In part he said:

"The patrollers and engineers for the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is building through central British Columbia to Prince Rupert on the coast, found cataracts which exceed in height that of Niagara. They found mighty rivers which are 50 miles away from where they are placed on existing maps; they found lakes that teem with fish, and rugged mountains alive with big game. All this is set in an expanse of sublime grandeur."

Dr. Charles M. Clark, geologist, who is attached to the Smithsonian institution, says that he has seen all the unusual mountain areas, from the Rio Grande to Yellowstone pass, and that the Mt. Robson district, besides being absolutely primeval, is the most picturesque of all. He urges that it is a duty of the province to preserve intact for future generations the vista through the pass, at the end of which looms Mt. Robson.

The lowest part of the proposed park is 3000 feet above the sea level and is not suitable for agriculture. The higher parts are covered with forests, too remote from transportation to attract the logger.

Only one man, the Rev. G. R. B. Kinney, has yet scaled Mt. Robson, and this fact has fired the zeal of the Canadian Alpine Club, which is now making arrangements to locate its 1913 summer camp near the foot of the mountain, which towers 11,000 feet above the valley. Members of the English Alpine Club and climbers from the United States are expected to join in the first general assault on the summit, which is reached only by scaling precipices that are not attempted in Switzerland.

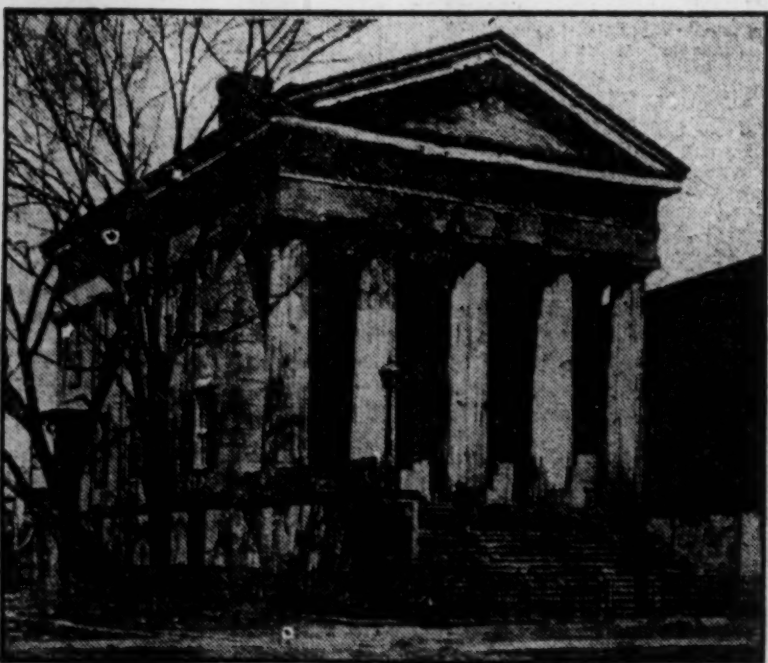
CITIZENS WILL DEFINE REQUESTS TO CITY COUNCIL

Many improvements will be urged by various groups of citizens at the third of the district "town meetings," which is scheduled for the Brighton high school tonight. As many of the recommendations will involve large expense, it is thought that the mayor and city council will not take more than two of them into consideration.

Therefore the meeting will resolve itself into a process of elimination, improvements which have the most general backing to be recommended. A large number of the women of the district have leagued together to demand the establishment of a municipal incinerating plant for the disposal of garbage and refuse in Brighton.

Other groups are asking for playgrounds for the children, general improvements in street conditions, the paving of Market street and the construction of a municipal building for the Brighton district, which shall include a gymnasium and branch of the public library.

CITY NATIONAL BANK, SHAWNEETOWN



SHAWNEETOWN, Ill.—This, the oldest town in Illinois, was a trading post for the Indians before it became a white settlement in 1800. Gen. Thomas Posey, one of the most distinguished members of Washington's staff in the revolution, passed the last of his career here. Lafayette stopped in Shawneetown while on his voyage to New Orleans, his visit being made memorable by his recognition of a man in the crowd who had been his bodyguard and rendered him a great service years before. Gen. Lafayette took the man home to France with him. Abraham Lincoln practiced law in Shawneetown when he rode the circuit. Gen. John A. Logan was married and practiced law here. Robert Ingersoll began his career in Shawneetown. A levee four miles long and 15 to 20 feet high, with a base of 27 feet, forming a semicircle, from the hills behind the town, surrounds and protects it from high waters of the Ohio. The bank building shown in the accompanying picture was erected in 1839.

IMPEACHMENT PROCESS IS EFFECTIVE IN MAINE TRIAL

MAINE cannot be seriously in need of the recall when the impeachment process can be set going against a public officer, the indictment framed, the cause prepared, the Legislature organized as a court, the evidence heard, the arguments made and the conviction found, all within the limits of a week. The extreme process is resorted to in this case as a feature of the enforcement of the prohibition law, and much of the discussion in the newspapers runs to the question whether strict application of the law is desired by the people or is justified. Outside the excited neighborhood it might only be said that if prohibition is law then prohibition should be fact. But that is a matter by itself. The way lagging officers are being brought to account is the point of sufficient interest for the present. Maine seems to be equal to the swift use of her method.

Impeachment was a time-honored process in British practice when the framers of American constitutions set about their task and they took it over with no question as to its sufficiency in dealing with the erring public official of high or low degree. They did not have the advantage of the advice of the friends of the people of a century and a quarter later, and so the recall did not occur to them. It is doubtful if it would have been thought a good substitute. The difference between the two is really fundamental. Impeachment recognizes the right of the people to choose whom they will for public office and as well the right of the man chosen to have his acts in office passed upon judicially if they are called into question. It is his right, they would have said, that he shall be judged by the full examination that is accorded any man under accusation. They would have as soon thought of putting to popular vote the question of guilt in the ordinary offenses; perhaps sooner, because the public service as a whole demands a certain respect for the office as well as for the man in it. The impeachment stayed; and in some form it appears in all the constitutions of the states as well as in that of the nation.

In the Massachusetts constitution, the patriarch of them all, the British idea was faithfully followed. The Senate was made the court of impeachment trials. The House of Representatives was the place of origin of the process. The

accused official would have his case examined as if by a grand jury and if the representatives found there was cause they would formulate the charges, present the offender at the bar of the Senate and there the trial would proceed. This method has been rarely used, but not so long ago it was put into operation against the county commissioners of a county charged with misconduct in regard to a public building.

How it came about that the only daughter of Massachusetts, the state of Maine, should widely vary the proceedings would be interesting to discover, but for the moment it is enough to note the difference. The present trials of the sheriffs exhibit it. The Governor called the attention of the Legislature to the laxity of one of these officers. The Legislature saw reason to proceed, but it also discovered that the case was not an exception and after a sharp discussion added others to the list in a common bill. The general court was then organized by bringing the Senate and House together in convention. The president of the Senate presided, but with the speaker of the House by his side and in constant conference over the procedure. The attorney-general conducted the case against the officer, but with no partisan spirit, the effort having been to arrive at the truth. Lawyers defended the accused and he testified for himself. Then the whole body of the Legislature voted, all discussion having been barred. A majority pronounced a verdict of guilty.

For expedition no recall could match this proceeding. To go before the people would consume time. But the larger question is, whether the legislative action is not a very close approach to popular judgment, exercised in a deliberate fashion with all the facts taken into full consideration. The public's interest is supreme and it would seem to be served. But the interest of the accused officer is not to be ignored and along with it goes the general interest that every man shall be given the full opportunity of defence—as he would not be given it in a popular vote.

The impeachment process has recently had a conspicuous test in the national government. It has now had its exposition in a state. With both showing that the method is effective, fair and swift the recall loses point as a substitute.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

REASONABLE CERTAINTY

Prospective Lodger (fussy about noise)—Are you sure the house is quiet? Landlady—Very quiet, sir. Why, there's a singer in the next room and it's got to be quiet or she can't practise. —Denver Times.

NO MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS

"I would like to start a town beautiful movement here," said the stranger. "What are the opportunities?" "You may as well try somewhere else," answered the long time settler. "We've just gone the limit by putting up a bonus to get a trolley line run into this town." —Chicago Record-Herald.

ON A REGULAR SCHEDULE

"When does this ferry run, Uncle?" asked the would-be passenger. "Dis ferry, Marse," said the old man, "she runs at quarter arter, half arter, quarter to and at." —Lippincott's.

RINGS FOR LITTLE ONES

Master (to new servant)—Why do you always ring that small bell after ringing the regular dinner bell? New Servant—That's to call the children, sir.—Judge.

ALL THE VEHICLES WORKING

First Neighbor—Is that Grandpa Gold-lee in the surrey? Second Neighbor—Yes. Daughter had the electric out, pa the roadster, Jimmy the motorboat and Algy the biplane.

The horse and surrey were the only things left.—Kansas City Star.

LIKELY TO BE STIRRED

We honestly believe President Wilson would attract attention at a baseball game with three men on bases and two out.—Atlanta Journal.

PREMEDITATED

"Oh, dearie, I just thought about asking you to fix the stovepipes for me." "Just thought about it? It's what I call a put-up job." —Baltimore American.

PROOF POSITIVE

"Do you think," said the intellectual young woman, "that there is any truth in the theory that big creatures are better natured than small ones?" "Yes," answered the young man, "I do. Look at the difference between the Jersey mosquito and the Persey cow." —Life.

WOULD BE A LUXURY

Mary had a little lamb, Observe the tense, we pray, For with the prices that prevail It couldn't be today. —Toledo Blade.

STOPPED THE WASTE

"I suppose you tried to save every penny when you started in business?" "I did more than that. I rescued a lot that other people were squandering." —Spokane Chronicle.

BLOCK SYSTEM'S USE SHOWS GAIN ON THE RAILROADS

WASHINGTON—Of the total mileage of railroads in the United States, 83,949 miles were operated under the block system on Jan. 1, 1913, according to figures which have been compiled by the interstate commerce commission.

Of this total, 22,218 miles were operated automatically and 61,730 miles by hand. Comparing these figures with the records of the commission of the preceding year, as compiled by the block signal and train control board, it is shown that the last year there was an increase of 1883 miles in the amount of road operated by the automatic block system and an increase of 5656 miles in road operated by the manual block system, or a total increase of 7540 miles in 1912.

CALIFORNIA HAS NEW ALIEN ACT

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Senator N. W. Thompson, chairman of the sub-committee of the Senate judiciary committee, and the authors of various Senate bills, who conferred Sunday, agreed upon an anti-alien land law bill, virtually the same as that favorably reported by the assembly committee, which occasioned the protest of Japan to the state department.

MONEY GIVEN FOR REVISED BIBLE

PHILADELPHIA—It is announced that Jacob H. Schiff of New York offered \$50,000 to aid in completing and publishing a revised translation of the Bible by the Jewish Publication Society of America. The society celebrated Sunday its twenty-fifth anniversary.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

POETIC VICISSITUDES

It's trying for the poet, very. To take his rhyming dictionary And straightway fly to his despair, No rhymes for "Wilson" listed there. He wonders if the Muse foresaw Who was the nation's prize to draw, And if so, why she was so partial, And gave us several rhymes for "Marshall."

ELUCIDATED

"I'm thinking of going to the seashore this summer. Where can I go and be right in the swim?" "Oh, there are divers places."

It is interesting to observe how hard the average man is willing to work in order to gain a place on "Easy Street."

DEFINED

Of golf, as every player knows, Despite his ardent talk, One part is "Biff!" and away she goes, And ninety-nine parts are walk.

AS USUAL

Since the aeroplane has made a "hit" Now some one ought to show 'Twas the Chinese who invented it Two thousand years ago.

The proposition to build an ocean-to-ocean highway is a notion that promises to be popular with the nowadays public which is so largely on wheels.

AMERICAN FRENCH

"How did the people of France impress you?"

"Well, I concluded that they must be much more illiterate than our Americans here at home, for, although I addressed many of them in French, most of them did not seem to know their own language."

STORE NEWS

John Shepard, Jr., president of the Shepard Norwell Company, who has been spending an extended vacation at Palm Beach, returned to the store today. He stopped in Providence for several days to attend the special sale which was held at the Shepard store in that city last week.

Miss Fannie Alshuler, who was buyer of dresses and other lines for the Butler Apparel Shops, and was formerly in charge of the women's wear basement department for Gimbel Bros., has returned to the New York store, where she will buy for several departments.

A party of buyers from the Jordan Marsh Company who have returned from a trip to New York include F. R. Williams, William E. Fitzgerald, F. C. Kemball, A. McKettrick, J. T. Hagan, E. I. Lahty, G. M. Evert, F. A. Burdick, C. H. Hurd, A. Sanborn and J. T. Donovan.

Miss G. Harding, at one time with the William Filene's Sons Company, and more recently with the Simpson, Crawford Company of New York, has been appointed buyer of the infants and children's departments for the H. Batterman Company of Brooklyn.

Miss Anna Ford of the muslin underwear department and Miss Katherine Goodwin of the millinery department of the Magrane Houston Company have returned from New York.

STORE TO HAVE SUN PARLOR

CLEVELAND—A sun parlor on the roof for employees will be one of the features of the store of the Halle Brothers Company, when the addition, which is in course of construction, is completed. The store at present has 150,000 square feet of selling space and when the addition is ready for occupancy it will be increased to 500,000 square feet. It will be ten stories in height and so constructed that the whole store will have the appearance of having been built as one structure. The building will be of steel and concrete with an exterior of terra cotta. There will be a frontage of 200 feet on Euclid avenue, 200 feet on Huron Road and an average depth of 175 feet. The original building has five elevators and the new portion will be supplied with eight. It is said that the cost of the structure will be about \$1,000,000.

EXPENSES TO BE PROBED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Estimating that \$45,000 will be required to complete and furnish the New Haven county courthouse, Mr. Walter of the board of New Haven county commissioners reported on the work of the building before the county meeting held at the state capital. The commissioner stated that \$751,158 had been paid and that \$389,025 remained unpaid on contracts. A committee of three members of the Legislature was named to investigate expenditures with reference to the courthouse and another committee was named to investigate the needs of bar libraries in both New Haven and Waterbury.

BOYS CONFERENCE CLOSES

QUINCY, Mass.—Lester H. Clee spoke at the closing session of the Sunday School boys' conference at the Bethany Congregational church Sunday afternoon, taking for his subject, "Dare to Do It." Delegates in the morning attended churches of their own denominations.

MR. BURTON IN PULPIT

Taking up his new duties as pastor, the Rev. Charles J. Burton of Catskill, N. Y., occupied the pulpit of the Stoughton Street Baptist church, Upham's corner, on Sunday. Mr. Burton succeeds the Rev. Clifton D. Gray, who resigned about six months ago.

Difficulties Bring Out the True Strength and Character of an Institution as well as of men

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☐ Witness—A Train Load of Eight Cars filled with Goodrich Tires sent through to Detroit, Saturday, March 29th.

☐ Witness—A Car Load of Goodrich Tires and Rubber Boots expressed to Dayton on Sunday, March 30th, in response to an urgent call from the Dayton Relief Association

☐ Witness—A Car Load of Goodrich Washout Hose expressed to the same city on Monday, March 31st, in response to a further call from the relief workers.

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NED BARR, 1010 East 33d St. Electric and Key Work. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Phone S-16.

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WALK OVER BOOT SHOP
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MEN AND WOMEN

WESTERN DENVER, COL.

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THE DIETZ BOOKBINDING CO.—Blank book makers, binding of every description. 1833 Champa St. M. 3064.

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ASK YOUR GROCER for Peerless Creamery Butter, made by the C. G. CARLSON ICE CREAM CO., 1230 13th St.

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Cosmopolitan Dairy, pure milk and cream. 2738, 3151 St. Paul St., Stockyards station.

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Room 719 Central Savings Bank Building Telephone Main 6855.

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HAINES HAIR GOODS—HAINES, 212 Masonic Temple. Jar of Cream free with every check of \$1 and over.

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HEDGECOCK & JONES, 1916 16th St. Fine Linens, Laces, Novelties, Forsythe Waists and Onyx Hosiery.

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LA MODE MILLINERY, All prices to suit all people. 808 15th St. Also carry hand painted china.

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COMPOSITIONS for piano—Four charming sets of 25c each, postpaid. ARTHUR BOWEN, 1305 Acacia St., Denver.

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Wheat meal and Graham flours and Sun-flour (patent), at your grocer's.

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STANDARD LAUNDRY
WM. TEAL, Mgr.
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CAUVEL'S STYLE SHOP—Leaders in Exclusive Millinery. Phone 2516, 103 East Main, Walla Walla, Wash.

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THE FISCHER SCHOOL OF MUSIC
A School of High Ideals and Musical Achievement

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YOU CAN PAY LESS THE
MODEL BOOT SHOP, Walla Walla, Wash.

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Stationery, Office Supplies, Confectionery and Ice Cream. Wholesale and Retail.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Ziegler bldg., corner Riverside and Howard. Start a bank account with us. How all your bills we check. We pay 4 per cent on savings accounts. Open every Saturday night from 6 to 8.

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KOTCH'S BARBER SHOP
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GERMOND WAFFLE HOUSE—Sprague & Lincoln. Waffles day and night; chops and steaks; 25c lunch; short order all day

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WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE
"Stylish \$20 Clothes" Specialists
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Best Coal or Wood. Right Prices. I. F. Ludwick, Mgr. Main 331 or A-3266

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Superior goods, service and delivery. Call Max. 1439 or A-2257 61427 Monroe.

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TEACHER OF PIANO
223 THE AUDITORIUM.

WESTERN SPOKANE (Continued)

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QUICK PRINT PRESS
Serrano Court—Quality
424 Second ave. Phones: Riv. 247; A-2033

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Real Estate, Investments, Insurance, Loans and Rentals. Established 25 years.

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"FOOT-COMFORT-QUALITY-ECONOMY"
assured if you buy of
ROGERS SHOE CO., 408 Riverside

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W. J. & M. C. Conley, Prop. 105 Howard.

SEATTLE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS
THORWALL SIEGFRIED
Northern Base Building
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KARR & GREGORY
911-13 OFFICE BUILDING
SECOND AT MADISON

C. S. GOSHORT
715 New York Block
Second and Cherry. Elliott 3309

BOOK AND ART SHOP
BOOKS, Mottoes, Cards, Pictures, Lesson Markers, etc. THE BOOK AND ART SHOP, 705 Haight bldg., Seattle.

CAFE
BUNCH OF GRAPES CAFE
Cobb Building
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BIRP'S CAFETERIA
refined place to eat
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EPLER CAFETERIA, 311 1/2 2nd Ave.
A first-class place. Suits, suits, suits. One minute service. Music.

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COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES
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Less expensive, better value, price \$15 to \$35—QUALITY CLOTHING
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Phone Main 8-849

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314-315 ALASKA BLDG.
Phone Main 748

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OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND GROCERIES are the best. They are sold all over the state of Washington. Ask your Grocer for them. If he doesn't have them tell us. Sylvester Bros. Co., Distributors.

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HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING
THE ORIENTAL HAIR SHOP, 212-14 Peyton block. All kinds of toilet and hair work. MME. SINKE, Main 2102.

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TOM SINGER'S HAIR STORE, 1007 First ave., cor. Madison. Gentlemen's toupees and wigs a specialty, also hair dressing, shampooing and manicuring.

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ICE CREAM—Lodges Light Lunches 912 SECOND AVE.

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GRAHAM & VICTOR
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry. Main 4320 621 Second ave.

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Phone Main 5479

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High grade work. Los Angeles, Cal. City of PARIS FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY
1313 East Madison. Phone East 2290.

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BUNCH OF GRAPES LUNCHEON
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MOVING AND STORAGE
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE—Moving, packing, shipping. Reduced rates east and west. HENRY WELLS, Main 2817.

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On these pages will be found under easy classification. The advertising of reliable business concerns who offer for sale goods of high quality to meet individual, household or business needs. You will do yourself a real service in reading them.

These advertisements represent concerns whose advertising in the Monitor testifies both to their character and their appreciation of the cooperation of Monitor readers which makes this advertising most valuable.

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Distinctive Designs in Millinery
1116 Third Avenue

BASQUETTE MILLINERY PARLORS
361-17 Edith Bldg.
Corner Second Ave. and Pike St.

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VOICE CULTURE
Elizabeth M. Perry
Faurer's Hall, 10th and Pine Sts.
SEATTLE, WASH. Phone Kenwood 2708

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING
J. HARTNEY ENGRAVING CO.
Engraving, Printing and Embossing.
2 Madison Block. Elliott 781.

PIANO REPAIRING
PIANOS REPAIRED AND TUNED
Old Pianos Relocated. Work Guaranteed. M. V. GOULD, 1209 3rd ave. Phone Main 3121.

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C. E. DAVIS SUPPLY CO.,
OFFICE SUPPLIES
216 Marion St. Main 7086

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Clothes for the man who knows
632 Lumber Exchange Bldg.

WE MAKE CLOTHES TO ORDER
Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.
W. H. BUTCHART, 1017 Third Ave.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, Merchant Tailor,
Suits, 203 Traders Bldg., N. W. Cor.
Third Ave. and Marion St.

LOUIS TAILOR
403 Melborn Building. Main 512

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ARTS AND CRAFTS
QUARTERLY COVERS, Lesson Markers, Book Mottoes, etc. BOOK AND ART SHOP, 529 H. W. Hellman bldg.

ART GALLERY
KANST ART GALLERY—Pictures, Frames and Mountings. 642 So. Spring St. Los Angeles, Cal. Broadway 2334. F. 2703.

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UNION OIL BARBER SHOP
7th and Spring sts., Second Floor.
Manicuring. WM. GROBSTEIN, Prop.

BOOTS AND SHOES
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS
Two Stores—
623 S. Broadway and Spring at 4th

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C. H. VON ESSLING & C. TUNKS, Mgr.
PEERLESS CURTAIN CLEANING CO.,
1523 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Phones Home 23136, Broadway 3100

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RALPH'S GROCERY CO.
"Sells for Less"
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Makers of Exclusive Hand-Made Jewelry
Special Order Work a Specialty
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High Grade Goods at Moderate Prices

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LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES
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133 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.
Phone F-2375.

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Real Estate, Loans and Fire Insurance
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THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR
238 South Broadway Main 3101

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Stationery Engravers
240 Wilcox Building. Main 5085

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HARTLEY & BECK
MEN'S PROGRESSIVE TAILORS
204-205 LANSER BLDG.,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

B. GORDAN
Draper and Tailor
Rooms 300-2-3 Union Oil Bldg.
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Home Phone A-5707. Established 1886

OLIVER D. MILSON
TAILOR AND DRAPER—TEL. A-5488
220 W. Fourth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

WATCH REPAIRING
C. H. BRIDGEN—High class watch repairing at reasonable prices. 428 So. Broadway. F. 1117, Main 6430.

SALT LAKE CITY

AUTOMOBILES
ABE MEERING, JR.—Utah Auto & Taxi Co. Stand, Hotel Utah. Both phones 63. Also Exchange 120 all cars 1150-V.

CAFETERIA
SHAY'S CAFETERIA
Serving Delicious Home-Cooked Foods.
Opposite Post Office, 341 So. Main St.

PLUMBING
J. M. ERSKINE
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
859 W. First South St. W-437-W.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

DRY GOODS AND DEPT. STORES
MARTIN-BARNES DRY GOODS CO.
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OMAHA, NEB.

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The Best in Fine Art Goods

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263 E. Colorado St. Phone Col. 734.
Awnings and Jents. Upholstery

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THE WALK-OVER BOOT CO.,
36 E. Colorado Street
THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR

COAL AND WOOD
UNION FUEL AND FUEL CO.—Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain. 50 East Union Street. Phone 2336.

CORSET SHOP
PASADENA CORSET SHOP—Mrs. H. R. FORD, 241 E. Colorado St., Phone F. O. 3388. Corsets and Accessories.

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THE H. C. HOLLAND DAIRY. Home Phone 3064. Strictly first-class products. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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THE MODERN CLEANING WORKS.
Mercantile place. Home phone 452.

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T. W. MATHER CO., Inc.
Dry Goods and Lingerie
Ready to Wear

EMBROIDERIES
"THE LINEN SHOP" Mine, Birdsall, and restaurant. Watch repairing a specialty. 1022 3rd st. opp. U. S. Grant hotel.

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THE ORCHID LEADING FLORISTS

ELDER'S FLOWER SHOP—170 East Colorado St. Phone F. O. 227. Mail and telephone orders promptly delivered.

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NOLD FURNITURE COMPANY, Inc.
Both Phones 1181
65 to 71 N. Fair Oaks ave., Pasadena, Cal.

INTERIOR DECORATING
JOHN D. STAFFORD
Wall Paper and Interior Decorating
433 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Phone 149

LADIES' FURNISHINGS
BLACKMAN
LINGERIE, CORSETS AND HOSIERY.
70 N. RAYMOND AV.

ISRAEL'S WOMEN'S WEAR
96, 98 E. Colorado St.

LAUNDRY
THE ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.—Laundry; wet wash and finished. Dry cleaning; and shoe repairing.

MARKETS
THE CITY MARKET
118 E. Colorado St.
JOHN BREINER, Proprietor

MEN'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
BREXWOOD
CLOTHES OF QUALITY
37 N. Raymond Ave.

MILLINERY
HOWARTH
High Grade Millinery
292 E. Colorado St. Phone Main 544

PLUMBING
JOHN W. ARNI, 258 Franklin ave. Phone F. O. 2866—Plumbing, jobbing and general repairing a specialty.

PRINTING
PASADENA STATIONERY & PRINTING CO., 47 East Colorado St. Office Specialties, Die Stamping and Engraving.

STATIONERY
"THE BROWN SHOP"
Books, Stationery
190 E. Colorado St.

TOILET PARLORS
THE MISSISS CHAUFFEUR
244 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Shampooing, manicuring, hair work

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Crown City Transfer & Storage Co.
101 Center St. Phone Colorado 2718.
Mail orders given special attention.

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W. W. SWARTHOUT—34 W. Colorado St. Upholstering. Draperies and Furniture repairing.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

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THE BEST small investment we know of—Lots in North La Mesa, San Diego, Cal. autoed; booklets. A. L. ROSS CO., 1628 4th st., San Diego, Cal.

CHULA VISTA, Star Suburb of San Diego.
Lemon orchards, suburban homes, write for booklet. Dibble Realty Co., 1663 4th st.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
Pac. Main 1453. 323 Union bldg., San Diego

BOOKSHOP
"COME IN AND BROWSE" at BOOK LOVERS' SHOP, 5th and C sts. Books, Stationery, Post Cards.

BOOK AND ART SHOP
CARDS, MOTTOES, pictures, quarterly covers, lesson markers and authorized emblems. 211 Scripps bldg., San Diego, Cal.

CAFETERIAS
THE MORGAN CAFETERIA—4th st. near C. 2d st., near D; San Diego's best for quality and quick service.

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LORY PARISIAN CLEANING CO.—We are the only native French Cleaners in San Diego. Our work has no equal. Phone Home 4420. Home 1386. Mail 2880. Is now located at 284 Serenity ave., between Robinson and University.

REAL ESTATE
MUNRO & CO., 2217 Queen Ave. Choice Investments, Beach Properties. Phone Beach 812.

WESTERN SAN DIEGO, CAL. (Continued)

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943 Spreckels Building
Home Phone 2889. SAN DIEGO

DR. L. A. VIERSON, DENTIST
603 Scripps bldg., cor. 6th and C sts. Res. Phone Main 1293 W.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO.
Writing, Fixtures, Supplies
1337-45 Fifth st. between A and Ash
Come to Sixth and See (C)
THE ELECTRIC STORE
E. E. Shaffer Electrical Co., 1000 6th St.

GAS APPLIANCE
SAN DIEGO GAS APPLIANCE CO.—Domestic Gas Ranges, "Geyser" Water Heaters. 1125 Sixth St., San Diego, Cal.

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WE HAVE THE FINEST plant in the West devoted to hardware and related lines. HAZARD, GOULD & CO.

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SAN DIEGO SUBDIVISION CO. (Inc.)—city and exclusive agents of choice investments our specialty. Land investment. 280-4 American National Bank bldg. Members San Diego Realty Board.

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THE ERNST COMPANY
Jewelry, Society and Fancy Stationers
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BERTRAM E. BOWLER—The Tourist Shop; Cal. gems; watch repairing a specialty. 1022 3rd st. opp. U. S. Grant hotel.

LAUNDRY
MUNGER'S LAUNDRY CO.
Of San Diego, Works, 16th and Logan. Phone 2135 and Main 3836. "Get it done the Munger way."

LUMBER
CHAS. R. MCCORMICK LUMBER CO.
Lumber and Mill Work at Wholesale and Retail. Office, Yards and Planing Mill west of 21st St., San Diego, Cal.
LUMBER and all its products, wholesale and retail. RUSS LUMBER & MILL CO., San Diego, Cal.

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Masonic Temple, 1401 14th St. Home phone 1058

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THE CRELLER PRESS, Commercial and Social Printers, superior service. 1324 F st., San Diego. Home Phone 1425.

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GEORGE W. BOWLER, real estate and investment broker. Fire insurance, loans, and guaranty. City and country property. 701 Sixth st., San Diego, Cal.

REAL ESTATE, fire insurance and investments of all kinds; your patronage solicited. R. H. McFADDEN & CO., 1533 D st.

SHOES
THE WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
E. M. ROBERTS & CO., Props.
1039 Fifth st., bet. C and D.

TAILORS FOR MEN
CORRECT CLOTHES to measure, material and fit guaranteed. C. A. PATTEN & CO., 1135 F st. Phone Main 2115.

SAN FRANCISCO

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PAUL ELDER'S Book and Art Store—"The most beautiful and interesting in America." 239 Grant ave.

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J. F. KREJCIK, Fire Insurance
Your kind patronage solicited.
224 Monroeville Bldg., Phone Douglas 3023.

TAILORS
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Men's Tailoring
45 Kearny st., San Francisco

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PIANOS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.
PIANOS, furniture, carpets, etc. GIRARD'S furnish houses complete from stores to pianos. 517-519 14th st., Oakland, Cal.

CANADA

WINNIPEG

APPAREL FOR WOMEN
FAIRWEATHER & CO., LIMITED
Exclusive Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Manufacturers of Ladies' and Men's High Grade Clothing. 257-9 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

CLOTHING AND HATS
T. & D. CLOTHES AGENCY
Made-to-measure and Ready-to-wear Clothing—"King" Hats.
332 Portage ave. and 641 Main st. Winnipeg, Man.

FLORIST
R. B. ORMISTON
Mail and telephone orders delivered all over Western Canada.
Telephone F. R. 744.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
McBEN BROS.—To the Grain Growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Canada: ship your grain to the commission firm of McBen Bros. Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING
SAALFELD & McLEAN
Specialists in
HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING.
370 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

LUMBER
J. D. MCARTHUR CO., LIMITED
Wholesale and Retail LUMBER DEALERS
Princess Street and Higgins Avenue

JEWELRY
O. B. KNIGHT & CO.
Diamond Merchants and Jewelers.
301 Portage ave., Winnipeg.

MEATS
GEORGE RICHARDS

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN BOY wanted, 17 or 18, to learn retail clothing business. Apply by letter only. BROWNING, KING & CO., Inc., 407 Washington st., Boston.

ASSEMBLER small machine, in city, \$18-\$20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER—Either young man or woman wanted; not only fair salary to start but better, splendid opportunity for the future; must have ideas, imagination, energy, quick observation, good grasp of English and preferably knowledge of typewriting. Apply by letter only to secretary for appointment, stating experience. GLADDING DRY GOODS CO., Providence, R. I.

AUTO PAINTER to put on monograms, Al man, in Boston, \$15-\$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BENCH LATHER HANDS, on fine work, work and instruments, piece work, at Lynn. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH and horseshoer, in Mattapan, \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH, experienced, desires position as tool dresser and general machine blacksmith. W. H. BROWN, 1204 Vt. st., Worcester, Mass.

BOYS (10-14) with reference and school certificates, \$3.50-\$4.50, in stores, shops, offices, etc. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUTTERMAKER Operate churn at Charlestown, \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARRIAGE BUILDER—At Quincy, \$15-\$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARRIAGE PAINTER, 2nd hand, in Quincy, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARRIAGE PAINTER and stuffer in city, \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR—Two-thirds, at Cambridge, \$8-10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR—Job work, at Newton, \$10-12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

TAILOR wanted; one who is able to do business first-class. Russell, 45 Russell st., Boston.

TAILOR—Wanted, all-round bushmaker and good pressman; good pay and steady position. JOSEPH MICHEL, 121 Mount Vernon st., Boston.

TAILOR—All-round tailor wanted; one who can take in ladies new work preferred. Apply to MR. FRAM, 221 West Newton st., Boston.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS desiring profitable employment for the summer, salary for the season from \$150 to \$200, see Mr. BURNS, rm. 514, Huntington Chambers, Boston.

TOOL MAKERS for screw machine work. BARBON DOW MFG. CO., 70 Atherton st., Boston.

WANTED—Reliable, experienced man and wife to take charge of 150-acre farm in New Hampshire; small dairy; good position for family. Address: GEORGE SUMNER, 1000 Board of Trade, Boston.

WANTED—Married couple, woman to cook and care for kitchen, man to be heating plant grounds and garden. FRANKLIN HOSPITAL, Franklin, N. H.

WANTED—Man for cleaning and repairing ladies' and gents' wear. FEL BROOKS, Merchant Tailor, Palmer, Mass.

WANTED—Painter, paperhanger, first class all-round, for right man. GEORGE F. REDFORD, 410 Main st., New Britain, Conn.

WANTED—Practical man in a bookbinding. W. B. SANFORD CO., Bookbinders, 78 Bedford st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced cutter; good position for right man. BOSTON MFG. CO., 611 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—All-round man for furniture repair. J. A. CHURCH, 214 W. Washington st., Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Pattern maker; write immediately, stating experience, salary and wages desired. PORTLAND STOVE FOUNDRY CO., Portland, Me.

WANTED—Family of adults, man, wife and sister or adult daughter, to manage large poultry and fruit farm; permanent position with good opportunity for ambitious man. Address: STANLEY WHITMAN, FARM, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

WANTED—Outside cutters, trimming and making coats. Apply to GEO. A. LEARNED CO., Newburyport, Mass.; later trouble.

WANTED—Experienced blacksmith and jobber; steady position. Address: C. J. BAILEY, 211 Dwight st., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Horseshoer who is able to do a little jobbing during spare time; steady position to right party. C. J. BAILEY, 211 Dwight st., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—For woman, assistant bookkeeper to help in copying books; pleasant place; steady position. Address: W. REED, P. O. Box 563, Boston, stating age, experience, salary expected and references. Ref. to R. WHITE, Drawer D, Taunton, Mass.

WANTED—Young man 25 to 35, as a burner; experience unnecessary. Apply A. H. HEWES & CO., 205 Rialto ave., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TEMPERATE job compositor, job pressman and cylinder setter; must be experienced and reliable. Address: T. W. R. CROMBIE, 10 Foster st., Worcester, Mass.; P. O. Box 207.

YOUNG MAN wanted, or boy over 16, to work on poultry farm. Apply by letter or in person to R. B. MARSTON, Southboro, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER—Either young man or young woman wanted; not only fair salary to start but better, splendid opportunity for the future; must have ideas, imagination, energy, quick observation, good grasp of English and preferably knowledge of typewriting. Apply by letter only to secretary for appointment, stating experience. GLADDING DRY GOODS CO., Providence, R. I.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER; provision store; good position; must be experienced in this line preferred; must be capable in every way; permanent; reply by mail only. CARROLL SUMNER, 50 Westland ave., Dorchester.

CAKE BAKER wanted at MARY ELIZABETH'S TPA ROOM, 5 Temple pl., Boston.

DELICATESSEN—Reliable woman or young lady wanted to wait on trade in delicatessen. Address: J. H. HOLDEN, 38 Westland ave., Boston.

EXPERIENCED STITCHERS on silk and cashmere; good position; must be experienced in this line preferred; must be capable in every way; permanent; reply by mail only. CARROLL SUMNER, 50 Westland ave., Dorchester.

FOLDERS, pasters and wire stitchers; experienced; good position; must be experienced in this line preferred; must be capable in every way; permanent; reply by mail only. CARROLL SUMNER, 50 Westland ave., Dorchester.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED for general housework by an elderly lady and son; wages good; work not too heavy; must be experienced in this line preferred; must be capable in every way; permanent; reply by mail only. CARROLL SUMNER, 50 Westland ave., Dorchester.

MILKERY TRIMMER wanted; good position; must be experienced in this line preferred; must be capable in every way; permanent; reply by mail only. CARROLL SUMNER, 50 Westland ave., Dorchester.

SEWING GIRLS, experienced, wanted. THE SEWING SHOP, 2 Westland ave., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, must be high school graduate; must be experienced in this line preferred; must be capable in every way; permanent; reply by mail only. CARROLL SUMNER, 50 Westland ave., Dorchester.

WATTSSES, meat and pastry cooks, kitchen girls, waiters, laundry girls, etc., wanted at Hampton. Address: 138 St. Botolph st., Boston, or call from 10 to 12.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply to MRS. C. A. WARREN, 73 Harvard st., Chelsea.

WANTED—For two weeks, refined girl or middle-aged woman to assist with housework; small suite; city; \$31 to Mrs. WALTER J. MURPHY, 231 Washington st., Norwood, Mass.

WANTED—Girls 16 years or older, experienced on half horse knitting machines or interested to learn the trade; must be capable in every way; permanent; reply by mail only. CARROLL SUMNER, 50 Westland ave., Dorchester.

WANTED—All round, to take charge at Newton. \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), or send stamp for blank, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Woman for general housework, or butler; good references. Address C. W. MITCHELL, 119 Pleasant st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY wanted to sell high class goods; a person of good address, pleasant, capable, experienced, with good references; good opportunity for advancement. Protestant preferred. BALLARD BROS., 224 Boylston st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN BOY would like outside position for the summer; keep or country. FRANK MURPHY, 33 Kenmore st., Roxbury, Mass.

APPRENTICE, civil engineer, writer or electrical work, residence Medford, 924. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX 2960.

APPRENTICE, electrical work, residence Wilmington, age 23, single; good education and references; \$15-\$20. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX 2960.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION—Young man for general housework; must be experienced; would travel. CHAS. JAMES, 8 Andrew st., rm. 11, Lynn, Mass.

BARBER—Young man, 23, American, French and English; good references. Address: FRED M. STICKNEY, 203 Walnut st., Stoughton, Mass.

BELLBOY, single, residence Boston, 17, single, good education and references; awaits an offer; mention 924. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX 2960.

BELLBOY, residence Worcester, age 21, \$25-\$30 month. Mention 918. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. OX 2960.

BELLBOY, porter, waiter or night watchman at seashore or mountain resort; residence Boston; good education; must be experienced; would travel. Address: G. GRANT, 56 W. Springfield st., Boston.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, Capable young woman with one child wishes care of home, city or country. M. RAYNE, 446 Tremont st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, Redefined, middle-aged woman, reliable and economical, wishes position in adult family with business people, best references. Boston suburb preferred. Address MISS A. BOURKE, 11 Bertram st., Neponset, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, young woman, would like position with good family, 52 a week no washing; go home nights. GRACE CLEMENT, 3114 Washington st., Roxbury.

HOUSEKEEPER's position wanted in small refined family, or sewing, call or phone R. H. 3550 M. evenings. R. M. VINCENT, 41 Astor st., suite 11, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, American, Protestant, thoroughly experienced, desires position with small family, take full charge of work. MRS. G. W. WOODEN, 24 Pearson av., West Roxbury.

HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant, desires position with one or more elderly people; thoroughly experienced and can give best references; work reasonable. Address A. HAYS, 52 Monmouth st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSE MOTHER, long experience, wants position camp or school, 12 Sept. 15, catering, school management, executive ability; references. MISS VICTORIA VICTOR, P. O. Box 3, Stamford, Conn.

MALD WANTED-Experienced for general housework. Apply to Mrs. J. L. V. 100 W. 2nd st., Melrose, Mass.

MALD WANTED-Experienced general housework; also a young girl to take care of two children. Mrs. R. A. HUBBARD, Newton, No. 119.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN desires position as housekeeper, not more than 5 in family, vicinity of Cambridge, Winchester or Arlington. Mrs. ESTHER IRWIN, Roxbury, Spring Hotel, Arlington Heights, Mass.

LADY wishes position as teacher of piano, also as a student. ALICE G. HASKELL, 15 Oliver st., South Framingham, Mass.

LADY, alone, wants refined woman for light housework; excellent home; small remuneration; summer, mountains. MISS RICKY, 23 Belmont st., Dorchester, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, desires work at home. A. MILLS, 42 Northfield st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS-Young, reliable woman would like work to take home; prices reasonable; outdoor drying. MRS. M. A. TATCH, 177 North St., Dorchester, Mass.

LADIES TRIO would like summer engagement. MRS. ANNIE H. MEDICAL, 10 Rensselaer, Dorchester, Mass.

LADY would like to care for child 3 hours during afternoon. 2-3; best of references. MARGARET T. NIELAN, Fenway B. O., Boston.

LAUNDRESS WANTED to take home LOUISE B. WOODSON, 140 Northampton st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS WANTED to take home, or by the day. MISS EDNA JOHNSON, 8 Northfield st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS WANTED and cleaning wanted. EDITH BROWN, 102 Northampton st., Roxbury, Mass.

MATRON, residence, Charlestown, 30, single, \$8.00; mention 9249, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. O. 2960.

NEAT COLORED WOMAN wants place to do general housework; country preferred. MISS MILLER, 47 Hammond st., suite 2, Boston.

NEAT colored girl desires evening work after 5:30 or Saturday afternoon; cleaning or dish washing. ALICE JONES, 7 Camden st., Boston.

STITCHER, 25-American, Protestant, 23, desires position, country or city; \$3.80 good references. MARGARET FERRIN, Box 31, Franklin Park, Mass.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, residence, Roxbury, age 29, first class references; mention 9193, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. O. 2960.

PIANIST desires employment; experienced in accompanying and ensemble work. MISS S. NININGER, 60 Westland st., Boston.

POSITION as companion to elderly lady; capable, cheerful and thorough knowledge of sewing; can furnish references. ALICE G. GREENE, 113 Pembroke st., Boston 12.

PROOFREADER (college graduate) desires a position as editor and proofreader. EDNA H. GROVES, A. M., 60 Newbury st., suite 5, Boston.

RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN, general housework for small family; would accept commensurate; country or beach; first-class references. CARIE FOSTER, 48 Astor st., Boston, care Jettison.

SALES LADY-Young lady with several years' experience and best references, would like position in confectionery, suitably in Boston; experience in window trimming, having had full charge in city store. Address MISS F. ROGERS, Reading, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, lady's maid, manicure, residence Everett, 35, colored, awaits an offer. Address MISS EDNA JOHNSON, 8 Northfield st., Boston, Tel. O. 2960.

FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. O. 2960.

SITUATION wanted by reliable colored woman as general housework; in small family, or will accommodate; first class references. CARIE FOSTER, 48 Astor st., Boston, care Jettison.

SOPRANO SOLOIST desires a church position. MISS MARION S. HURD, 30 Berkeley st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, mention 9191, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. O. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, residence, Roxbury, age 29, good experience and references; mention 9193, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. O. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 2 years' experience; work reasonable. Address BERNARDETTE RAICHE, 213 Ward st., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, billing clerk, residence Roxbury, 35, single, 12, good education, \$10-\$12; mention 9215, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. O. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, experienced, wishes employment, either secretarial or general office work, for mornings or part time; can furnish references. Miss E. F. HOLT, 8 Acadia st., Cambridge, Mass.

TEACHER-Wide experience with European and American history, training, desires to tutor in Latin, French, German, Greek, English, elementary mathematics, etc.; references. Mrs. LOUISE MAEDER BRAY, 191 St. Botolph st., suite 2, Boston.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, cashier and bookkeeper, residence, Dorchester, 35, awaits an offer; mention 9253, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. O. 2960.

TUTOR desires employment; grammar and high school subjects or helping children with their lessons. CHARLOTTE BOWMAN, 110 Hancock st., Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

TRAINED ATTENDANT, with professional experience, would like position as managing housekeeper in city or country, latter preferred; in Protestant and thorough conversant with duties required. Address MISS ROBINSON, Box 22, 246 Huntington av., Boston.

WANTED-Position as governess or companion for the summer by an Emerson College girl, beginning any time after May 10. MISS VERA BRADFORD, 11 E. Newton st., Boston.

WANTED-A Protestant young lady bookkeeper who understands stenography, shorthand, bookkeeping, a commercial or high school graduate preferred. HOLLINGS COMPANY, 10 Hamilton pl., Boston.

WANTED-Position as chambermaid or waitress in boarding house or lodging house. Please write to A. RUSSELL, 208 Washington st., Lynn, Mass.

WANTED-Sewing of families, by the day, would do plain sewing or mending; can use patterns to some extent; prices reasonable. Address ROSA B. HAYS, 4 Grove st., West Somerville, Mass.

WANTED-Situation as housekeeper to take full charge, good cook, economical and capable kind. MISS EDNA JOHNSON, 8 Northfield st., Boston.

WANTED-Position as housekeeper, Robins Spring Hotel, Arlington, Mass.

MAUD E. JACKSON, 20 Williams st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG, respectable colored girl wishes position as errand girl or nursemaid. MISS CHARLOTTE FRANCIS, 38 Warwick st., Boston, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL wants position as attendant in dentist's office, or other. LILLIAN GRIFFIN, 60 Sawyer st., Boston.

YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, well educated, very fond of children, wants position as governess; Boston or neighborhood preferred. Address MISS EDNA JOHNSON, 8 Northfield st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires work 1 or 2 mornings in the week to read and write. Address MISS EDNA JOHNSON, 8 Northfield st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY desires position as office assistant; knowledge of typewriting; one year's experience in office work; steady. Address MISS EDNA JOHNSON, 8 Northfield st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY would like position in office as clerk or typist; 6 years' experience. Address MISS EDNA JOHNSON, 8 Northfield st., Boston.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

OPERATORS, male or female, wanted on boys' wash suits; good pay, steady work. ROYAL NOVELTY CO., 702 Broadway, New York.

OPERATORS-Throughly experienced operators on the finest custom shirts; power machines; piece or work custom. Apply at the office of the general manager. R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

TABLE HANDS, thoroughly experienced, for upholstery department; apply superintendent's office, main building. GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York.

WAITRESSES required by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York, for all steady positions. Apply all week, third floor, main building.

WAITRESSES required by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York, for all steady positions. Apply all week, third floor, main building.

WANTED-Lingerie sewers for fine waist makers, lace whippers and finishers for choice dressmaking; Scandinavian hand embroidery. MRS. J. C. WILSON, Studio of Embroidery, 177 Madison av., New York.

WANTED-Bright, intelligent girls for inspecting ladies' suits, steady employment; apply to Mrs. E. V. MORRILL, 305 E. 14th st., New York.

WANTED-Milliners, improvers and apprentices. E. V. MORRILL, 305 E. 14th st., New York.

WANTED-Neat young woman, Protestant, for general housework; small family. MRS. M. A. TATCH, 177 North St., Dorchester, Mass.

WANTED-First hand cake baker. HENRY BAKING CO., 40-48 Jefferson av., New York.

WANTED-Young man for general housework, family of two, and two as attendant. Address W. J. WORTH, 154 Culver av., Jersey City, N. J.

WOMAN for cooking and general housework; three adults; country place in Connecticut; no objection to one child. Address Mrs. J. RYAN, 2510 W. York st., New York.

YOUNG LADY desiring to make a little extra money, to keep books about three hours every afternoon. FRANKS BROS., 1128 Park av., New York.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

OFFICE MAN or secretary, 2 years' experience in credits, advertising, soliciting and collecting letters; 2 years' experience inside sales manager, two handling general office work, correspondence, etc.; 7 years' experience outside salesman and sales manager; inside work preferred; married; best references. D. E. VAIL, 619 Belmont av., Newark, N. J.

POSITION wanted, young man, 30 years old, married, desires to represent some non-resident concern in Chicago; at present Chicago manager for an eastern concern; best of references and A1 record. W. S. McMILLAN, 1014 North State st., Chicago.

SALESMAN-Business builder, large department store, East and West; small salary and expenses; best references as to ability. JOHN NICHOLS, 405 W. 55th st., New York.

SALES MANAGER, successful with concerns of national reputation, seeks connections, public or private; reliable, team trade affiliation throughout country; highest credentials. W. D. SCOTT, 1562 East 10th st., Philadelphia.

SUMMER POSITION wanted by college student in camp or elsewhere or other occupation; near or away from Boston. Address MISS E. V. MORRILL, 305 E. 14th st., New York.

WATER-Position wanted in mountain resort, public or private; by reliable, temperate man; is also good plain cook; please write. C. A. H. JAMES, 1833 Carpenter st., Philadelphia.

WATCHMAN (German) wants position in store; 1st class recommendations; call. ROBERT HELMS, 192 N. 8th st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN desires work as farm hand, farm work by owner and within 10 miles of New York; prefer the week; plain sewing; sleep home. MRS. M. MARKS, 4162 State st., 1st flat, Chicago.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position; can cook, wash, iron, and do general housework; apply by letter, stating particulars. J. J. RYAN, 2510 W. York st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (18) with artistic temperament and talent for drawing desires to connect himself with an illustrating firm; salary not important. FRANKS BROS., 1128 Park av., New York.

YOUNG MAN desires a position as telephone operator. WILLIAM COOK, 134 E. 62d st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (21), experienced, seeks position; capable secretary; best references. J. R. HOPKINS, 520 West 14th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (28) desires steady position at existing, packing experience; 10 years with last place; references and security. LOUIS YOUNG, 38 First av., New York.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position as clerk in summer camp, hotel or with family as tutor or companion; object to earn money; references. Address ALBERT E. THORLEY, 253 7th av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATTORNEY, 25, desires position as architect or engineer; has had some experience in drafting and tracing plans. GEORGE L. LITTLE, 37 E. 14th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 30, wishes position in interior decorating or any other artistic work; references. W. C. MELLOR, 1532 1st st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wishes position with reliable wholesale house, with chance for advancement. AARON LENGEL, 80 E. 161st st., Bronx, New York.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

WASHINGTON POST—With the opening of the Panama canal will come an immense increase in the business of not only the port cities of the Atlantic coast, but of all the territory adjacent to the coast. From Portland, Me., to Key West every state will be materially benefited, and the manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests will receive a permanent stimulus that will cause steady growth for decades to come. In the district from Philadelphia to Savannah there will come a new life to all business affairs through the greater utilization of the harbors and the fine waterways of the region, and especially will the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia be advantaged through that expansion of trade in every line which is sure to come with the opening of the canal. Europe and Asia are preparing hundreds of steamships to ply through the canal, and the coaling of these mercantile fleets alone will bring millions of dollars to the treasuries of the coal companies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, while the activities of ports like Baltimore, Norfolk and Charleston, S. C., will be vastly augmented by the railroad and steamship business which this coaling trade will bring to them. Every line of railway to these ports will be compelled to increase forces of employees, add to their line and terminal facilities, become employers of labor to a far greater extent, and customers for materials of every kind to a larger degree.

In the very center of the section that will be certainly be generously benefited by the new conditions in the world's commerce, Washington has a natural waterway to the ocean that should be availed of to the largest measure possible.

MONTREAL STAR—Mr. Pelletier has at last given welcome notice that he will at an early date introduce his bill for the establishment of an up-to-date parcel post.

He has, it is clear, been waiting for the report of the United States government on the system established by it on Jan. 1 of this year, and which has proved an almost unmitigated success. Thus Canada is at last within measurable distance of removing herself from the discreditable position which she now shares with Spain, of being the only northern country of account which has not established a really useful parcel post. We have in these columns more than once pointed out that we are now far behind Turkey and even China in the matter of this great public convenience. The question as to whether or not government should carry parcels up to a certain reasonable weight is no longer debatable. Cranks may raise academic points about public ownership, but the practice of civilized countries has decided the matter. We do not want the government of Canada to go as far as that of Turkey, which carries parcels weighing over 80 pounds, or that of Russia, which carries similar parcels across the continent from St. Petersburg to Saghalien at a rate which would make Mr. Pelletier shiver for his surplus. Although Mr. Pelletier has not outlined his bill, it is certain that the system he will expect to be a reasonable time to become self-supporting. He will probably limit the weight of parcels to be carried through the mails to 11 pounds, the limit of the International Postal Union, and arrange the rates according to distance on the zone plan adopted in the states, and adopted in a less accurate form in Russia. The express companies will be left to deal with large parcels, a work for which their organization is particularly effective.

KANSAS CITY TIMES—The total assets of Kansas City, Kan., as shown by the report of James E. Caton, commissioner of finance and revenue, amount to \$9,534,265.17. The total liabilities are \$6,649,547.35. The report of the finance commissioner last year showed the total assets to be \$8,107,105.92, and the total liabilities to be \$6,386,858.42. While the liabilities of the city have increased only \$252,688, the assets have increased \$1,427,159. The receipts for the year 1912 were \$2,671,711, as against \$2,261,189 in 1911. The disbursements for 1911 were \$2,737,862, as against \$2,480,444 last year. The history of the new rule in every city is that its liabilities each year are less in proportion to its assets, and its receipts show a healthy gain over its disbursements. That is the sign of successful business management, either in private or public business enterprises. In the 13 years prior to the adoption of commission government in Kansas City, Kan., the disbursements of the old ward plan of government were \$1,383,469 more than was received in taxes. As the debts for this expenditure accumulated the city floated bonds to meet them, and upon these bonds the city paid out in that time an extra amount of \$65,736 in interest upon the debt. Kansas City, Kan., has acquired no such debts under the new rule. The city is now operated upon a cash basis.

A Business Government

W. MURRAY CRANE AT DALTON HOME
DALTON, Mass.—Former Senator W. Murray Crane has returned to his country place here. An addition of 20 rooms is to be made to his home as the Cranes propose to entertain many Washington friends this summer. Mr. Crane will receive an official welcome from the town on Patriots day. There will be a parade, fireworks and exercises by the school children.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

LEXINGTON

Lucius M. Tuttle, former president of the Boston & Maine railroad, will address the April meeting of the Hancock Congregational Church Men's Club in the church vestry Thursday night, on "The Origin and Development of Our Present Method of Railroad Transportation."

Daniel J. O'Connell of this town has just been appointed bail commissioner for the county of Middlesex.

Instead of the usual graduation exercises, the senior class at the Lexington high school is planning to have a class prophecy given, to be illustrated by the pupils.

SHARON

The annual meeting of the Parents-Teachers-Friends Association will be held tonight in the lower town hall. The meeting will be addressed by Mrs. W. Leroy Smith, secretary of the Parents-Teachers Association and the National Congress of Mothers.

Rehearsals are being held for the production of a cantata, entitled, "Livingstone, the Pilgrim," and a play called "One Hundred Miles for a Book," both to be given in May, to raise money to send delegates to the religious conference at Silver Bay, next summer.

BROCKTON

An order will be presented at the meeting of the aldermen tonight to take land south of the present high school building. The plan is to erect another building at a cost approximating \$300,000. A loan for that amount has been authorized by the Legislature.

Mrs. J. Harry Poole, president of the Brockton Women's Club, will entertain the new board of directors and those who served on the board last year at her home on Moline street tomorrow afternoon.

WINCHESTER

Schools reopened today after a week's vacation. At the opening of the High school announcement was made of the selection of these speakers for graduation: President James Pennington, Miss Alice Romkey, Miss Marjorie Burwell, Miss Mary Martin, Miss Helen Sweeney, Francis Getty and Raymond Strawbridge. The class will later assign these speakers the parts to be taken by each.

ARLINGTON

The town has adopted the act providing for the pensioning of police officers and members of the fire department.

Miss Vaites, who has charge of the Greek Home Mission of Boston, will speak at a meeting of the Bradshaw Missionary Association this afternoon in the vestry of the Pleasant street Congregational church.

MALDEN

The finance committee of the Malden city government, will tomorrow night, report to the council recommendations for appropriations of \$800,000. Of this amount \$30,000 is for new sewers, \$20,000 for additional surface drainage work, \$35,000 for street paving to be expended principally on Main street and \$10,000 for new sidewalks and edgestones.

RANDOLPH

The Girls Club of the Methodist Episcopal church will hold a fair in the chapel April 15, 16 and 17.

Company D, fourth Massachusetts regiment, holds its annual reunion in Grand Army hall April 10.

The class of '16 of the Stetson high school is to present the drama "The Templeton Teapot," soon.

EVERETT

The graduating class of the Warren school today presented to the school a large portrait of School Committee member Albert W. Lewis who is this year serving his fortieth consecutive year as a member of the school committee.

WESTWOOD

The Branch Alliance held a neighborhood meeting at the parish house this afternoon. Mrs. George T. Root, chairman of the social service council of Unitarian ladies, spoke and Miss Josephine Hewins of Dedham sang.

MELROSE

Mrs. Owen Phillips of London, England is to lecture on the Progressive party before the members and friends of the Progressive Women's Club at the residence of Mrs. R. A. Perkins of Vinton street, tonight.

EASTON

The Outlook Club will observe its annual guest night at Harmon hall tomorrow night.

The Boy Scouts will hold a session tonight at the Congregational church at South Easton.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The junior class of the Howard high school is to hold a fair the latter part of this month.

A concert will be given in the town hall tomorrow night.

DEDHAM

George P. Morris of the editorial staff of The Christian Science Monitor will deliver an address upon "Journalism, Clean and Otherwise," before the Dedham Unitarian Women's Alliance, April 15.

FRANKLIN

The Democrats will hold a rally at the opera house tonight. John J. Mitchell, candidate for Congress, and Daniel J. Daly of Brookline, will speak.

BRIDGEWATER

Pioneer lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold an assembly at Odd Fellows hall next Thursday night.

REVERE

The pupils holding the highest rank in scholarship and who will be the speakers at the graduation exercises are Miss Clara Crosby, Miss Minnie Detch, Arthur F. Hartwell, Samuel G. Mitchell. These parts were assigned at the class meeting: E. May, Miss Charlotte Taylor; history, Miss Blanche Parker; presentation, Miss Clara E. Chambers; poem, Miss Helen N. O'Connor; address to undergraduates, J. Vincent Murray; prophecy, Miss Helen G. Bush and James J. Drumme; address of welcome, Everett B. Horgan.

Several subjects are to be considered at the meeting of Paul Revere lodge, I. O. O. F., tonight, which are to come before the Grand lodge, at its next session. An entertainment will follow the business meeting.

CONCORD

The executive board of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club meets this afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. The annual business meeting of the club will be held next Monday afternoon in the town hall.

During the past year four paintings have been added to the art collection at the Concord free public library. Two were given by Mrs. Richard F. Barrett, Miss Caroline F. Cheney presented a portrait, and a painting of the "Old Willows at Concord" has been given to the library by Miss Elizabeth W. Roberts. Mrs. M. Irving Motte has presented 28 large photographs and 16 line engravings. Twenty-four opera scores have been added to the library by gift.

CHELSEA

The Rev. W. L. Adams of Winchester will give a stereoscopic lecture in the Cary avenue church this evening on "In the Footsteps of the Blue and Gray." The guests will include the members of Post 35, G. A. R., the Spanish War Veterans and the Sons of Veterans.

The Cary Boys Club has elected: President, George A. Hatch; secretary, George W. Scott; treasurer and superintendent, H. Raymond Carter; directors, Elmer E. Tucker, Benjamin P. Nichols, Judge Samuel R. Cutler; Joseph M. Riley, John C. K. Restall.

WHITMAN

A special town meeting is to be called by the board of selectmen to consider the proposition of the state for better roads.

The members of the Capt. John Pulling chapter, D. A. R., of this town, is to give a reception soon to Mrs. George O. Jenkins of this town, who has recently been elected state regent of the Massachusetts D. A. R.

The annual meeting of the Whitman Woman's Club will be held April 23.

MEDFORD

Under the direction of Miss Caroline J. Critchett, the pupils of the Lorin L. Dame school today gave a gymnastic exhibition to parents and friends in the school hall.

Mayor Charles S. Taylor today designated April 19 as "Cleaning Up" day for the city and the work will be conducted by the Medford Horticultural Society with the assistance of all of the residents and the school children.

QUINCY

The Parent Teachers Association of the Washington school has elected: President, Joseph Fitton; vice-president, Elijah P. Barrows; secretary, Miss Sarah E. Malone; treasurer, Mrs. Ida C. Crane; executive committee, Mrs. E. H. Bushnell, Bernard Fritz, Henry Marr and Thomas B. Pollard.

Adams chapter, D. R., holds a meeting at the President John Adams homestead this afternoon.

HANOVER

The fire company at Center Hanover is to erect a new fire station there soon.

Rector Stetson has purchased the buildings on the Tower estate, which was recently sold to the town. He is to move them away and the town is to level off the property.

The North Hanover fire department will hold an assembly party at their hall on Webster street next Thursday night.

HOLBROOK

The assessors have begun to canvass the town. It is thought that the tax rate will be considerably in excess of 1912 on account of the increased appropriations made at the annual town meeting. The tax rate the past year was \$21 per \$1000.

MAYNARD

The meeting of the Fenway Club has been postponed from tonight to Wednesday night, on account of the town meeting.

"Home talent day" will be observed by the Maynard Woman's Club in Masonic hall tomorrow afternoon.

LITTLETON

The town has appropriated \$21,472.68 for town expenses during the coming year.

READING

It is expected that the whole of tonight's sixth session of the annual town meeting will be given over to discussion of the project to establish a local system of sewerage. The report of the special committee will be presented by Chairman Henry R. Johnson.

WALTHAM

A meeting of the committee of citizens which will act with the committee of the board of aldermen in planning for a revision of the city charter will be held tomorrow night.

Classified Advertisements

RATES PER LINE—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 15 lines (per insertion) \$2.10. For 16 to 25 lines (per insertion) \$3.00. For 26 or more lines (per insertion) \$4.00. For advertisements without cuts: For 1 to 5 lines (per insertion) \$1.50. For 6 or more lines (per insertion) \$2.00.

REAL ESTATE

OUR NEW CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED, contains 500 descriptions and illustrations, free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

LIST your properties now for quick sales; no charge unless sold. Send for descriptive blank. Dept. C. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 No. Market st.

THE BREAKERS

VINALHAVEN, MAINE. TO LET—For the season, cottage (11 rooms or less), beautifully located, overlooking the sea, comfortably furnished; good fishing and boating in protected cove; abundance of clams and lobsters; delicious garden products in season; pure drinking water; 3 miles from village. Address MISS W. MOORE, Vinalhaven, Maine.

CRAIGVILLE ON CAPE COD TO LET for entire season, nearly new 8-room cottage; ideal bathing. P. R. KNIGHT, Newtonville, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

DORCHESTER. TO LET—Seven rooms, reception hall, bath, combination fixtures, piazza, hot water heat; rent reasonable to right party. 16 Nottingham st. Phone 5078-M.

BACK BAY—To let from May 1, modern 3-room unfurnished apartment. \$6 dalnorsio st., suite 1. Apply to suit, or on premises.

TO SUBLET three rooms and bath, all improvements; rent \$25. Apply to A. E. HARVEY, suite 3, 1931 Beacon st., or to janitor.

56 WESTLAND AV.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, all modern imp. Apply Janitor, or tel. Main 22.

RIVERBANK COURT, Cambridge. Bachelor's suite to rent from April 15, furnished. Apply at office.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington st.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE is for rent either mornings or afternoons. Address R. 15, Monitor office.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Furnishings for house of 9 rooms, well rented, near Symphony Hall, \$750 cash. Address X 508, Monitor office.

EDUCATIONAL

Short Story Writing A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the Short Story. Boston, Mass. Editor Lippincott's Magazine. Over one hundred professors Study courses under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, and leading colleges.

Dr. E. E. Bennett and leading colleges. THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL Dept. 571, Springfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT—Credit man, holding responsible position desires to change executive and capable, 27 years old, would require one or two weeks' notice. B. F. Box 95, Malden, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AGENTS WANTED for a quick, easy to sell proposition that offers 100 per cent profit to agents; this is strictly A1, bona fide proposition. M. J. CALLAHAN & CO., 704 N. Randolph st., Champaign, Ill.

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JEWELRY

CROSS AND CROWN JEWELRY
Can you conceive of a more appropriate gift sent to a loved one, than an exquisitely wrought Cross and Crown emblem brooch? Gold, rose finished.....\$4.00
Rose finished gold crown, Pearl set cross.....\$5.25
Each brooch fitted with patent lock and catch.
BUNDE & UPMEYER CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

PLUMBING

McMahon & Jaques
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS
Established 1896
Tel. 420 B.B. 242 MASS. AVE. BOSTON

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HIGHEST PRICES paid for Stoddard Lectures, Burton Holmes' Travelogues, Ripley's Histories, Encyclopedia Britannica, Book of Knowledge, Century dictionaries, fine sets and complete libraries in any number of volumes; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, Williams building, 349 Washington st., Boston.

CLOTHING

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, evening dresses, jewelry, old gold, silver, other personal property; will call; pay cash. M. DE GROOT, 247 Tremont st. Tel. 905-M Tre.

DENTISTS

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL Tel. 910, 911, Lawrence Bldg., Boston Rooms 910, 911, Lawrence Bldg., Boston

BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE—70 and 78 Cypress st.; sunny rooms with board, steam heat, near electric; congenial surroundings. Telephone 2250. MRS. A. G. COTTON.

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LECTURES TO CONSCIENCE

Conscience" will be the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of the Messiah, New York, at the Tremont Temple, at 8 o'clock. This lecture is the sixth topic on "Social Order."

at this sale, which con-
the season open in
at number of demands
in person today there

LIGHT BOARD TO REOPEN GAS CASE

At the request of Mayor Fitzgerald and the city council the board of gas and electric light commissioners will reopen the hearing regarding the West

St. Michaels..... Mar. 31
Baracca

WEDNESDAY
Calcutta and Colombo
Manchester Mar. 27
Liverpool Mar. 29
Mussouri

Investment News, Industrial Developments

POSITION OF THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY BONDS

Industry Has Expanded by Various Uses to Which Cotton Oil Has Been Put — Earnings of Company Have Shown Substantial Improvement

NEW YORK—American Cotton Oil Company's \$5,000,000 5 per cent bonds, which are secured by assets valued at \$42,202,000, are now selling at a price which offers 5½ per cent on the investment. Last year, after paying all fixed charges and 6 per cent dividends on the preferred stock, a surplus of \$1,314,000 remained for the common stock. That surplus, which was five times the amount required to pay interest on the 5 per cent bonds, was set aside to be used for improvements. The company has 16 going cotton oil plants located at Mobile, Cincinnati, Little Rock, St. Louis, Jackson, Miss.; Chicago, Atlanta, New Orleans, Raleigh, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Memphis, Providence, R. I.; New York city and Rotterdam, Holland.

Among the directors of the American Cotton Oil Company are Francis L. Hine, president of the First National Bank; Harris C. Fahnestock, a director of the same institution; A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the Chase National Bank; Edward D. Adams, New York representative of the Deutsche Bank; William Barbour, head of the Barbour thread interests; William Nelson Cromwell, Bradish Johnson, Charles Lanier and William J. Matheson.

Few people realize the extent of the cotton oil industry. For generations cotton seed was looked upon as being absolutely worthless. When the cotton gin was devised, however, the work of removing the seed was made easy and then chemists began to search for uses to which the by-product could be put. At first, until the government took action, all of the cotton seed that was not used for fertilizer was thrown into the rivers of the South. Next it was used in mixed feeds for cattle. Today it holds a prominent position in the commercial life of the country.

The first reason for the growing popularity of cotton seed oil in this country is the presence here of so many foreign-born people. These immigrants have always been accustomed to the free use of oil on their tables and in their cooking operations. Most of the foreigners when at home were liberal consumers of olive oil, but in this country the cost of olive oil is too high for them. By various tests, however, it has been found that cotton seed oil contains many of the ingredients found in better-known oils commanding very much higher prices. Today cottonseed oil is being widely used in this country as a substitute for lard in cooking operations and as a substitute for butter for table use.

Soap manufacturers have also discovered that cottonseed oil possesses the quality required by them and that the price is very much lower than coconut

oil, palm oil, etc. One of the standard finished products of the American Cotton Oil Company is a well known soap; another is a washing powder. In brief, during the past three years the use of cottonseed oil in this country for salad oil has increased from 130,000 barrels to 250,000; for cooking and baking from 250,000 barrels to 450,000; for lard from 850,000 barrels to 1,000,000 barrels; for oleomargarine from 15,000 barrels to 50,000; for packing saddles, etc., from 15,000 barrels to 30,000.

As a result of the foregoing increase in the demand for cottonseed oil, the assets of the American Cotton Oil Company have gradually increased from \$20,488,074 in 1905 to \$22,303,244; in 1907, to \$23,076,471; in 1909, to \$24,202,108 at the close of 1912. The company has no floating debt and no bonds, the 5s being debentures. No mortgage bonds can be placed on the property without the written consent of 80 per cent of the holders of the 5s.

There were \$15,000,000 of the 20-year 5 per cent debentures authorized in May 1911, but only \$5,000,000 were issued and those bonds were sold to increase working capital. Of the authorized issue, \$5,000,000 are reserved to take up a like amount of debentures maturing Nov. 1, 1915, and \$5,000,000 are held for future uses of the company. There are no bonds outstanding aside from the \$10,000,000 debentures, half of which mature Nov. 1, 1915.

Last December the directors of the American Cotton Oil Company declared the forty-second consecutive dividend on the preferred shares; but it was decided to pass the 5 per cent dividend which had been paid on the common stock in order to accumulate more working capital and make needed improvements. Regarding the action taken at that time, the annual report says:

"The directors have carefully considered the question of the surplus earnings of the year, amounting after paying interest upon the debenture bonds and dividends for the year upon the preferred stock, to \$1,314,582, and have reached the conclusion that the interest of the shareholders and the permanent prosperity of the company will be best served by utilizing these earnings in the development of the business of the company."

That surplus, which was equal to 6½ per cent on the common stock, will be used to strengthen the already strong position of the debenture bonds. According to the last annual report for 1912 the company earned a surplus of \$1,926,498 after payment of all operating expenses, depreciation and fixed charges on the \$10,000,000 outstanding debentures, half of which are 4½s and half 5s.

WORLD DEMAND FOR MONEY HAS BEEN UNUSUALLY URGENT

CHICAGO—Reviewing the financial and commercial situation the National City Bank of Chicago says in part:

At no time within recent years have the principal money markets of the world been subjected to a greater strain than has been witnessed in preparing for this year's April settlements. The tension has been sufficiently acute at Berlin and Paris to cause the great state banks at those centers to offer altogether unusual inducements to secure American gold.

The result has been that very nearly \$50,000,000 gold has been shipped to Europe and South America since the year began, which is only extending to other nations a small part of the assistance which they extended to us during the extremely trying days of 1907. This represents an unprecedented amount for the first 12 weeks of the year, and it is needless to say that the outflow of the precious metal has been a direct cause for the higher discount rates which have lately prevailed in the great markets of the United States.

Considering the extent of the disturbance in Germany, the markets may be said to have passed through the ordeal quite comfortably. Germany has been for two or three years doing a vast amount of its business on borrowed capital, and because of the serious complications growing out of the Balkan war, the German banks have within recent weeks been forced to obtain in the United States a large portion of the accommodation which has ordinarily been secured in Paris.

In addition to that, German borrowers have been bidding as high as 9 per cent for one-month loans made by American institutions. Until recently the New York market was the cheapest of all the great international markets, but within the last fortnight there has been a perceptible hardening of discount rates here, as well as at New York and St. Louis, and at most of the important interior markets of the United States. Soon after April disbursements have been made there is likely to be a let up in the demands for money.

It must be remembered, however, that bank reserves at the moment are none too large to support the heavy financing operations that are now under negotiation in the United States. On Feb. 4, last, the national banks of this country, while showing a loan expansion for the year of \$314,305,000, reported an actual

cash loss of \$17,080,000. In the previous year ending Feb. 20, 1912, there was a cash increase of no less than \$114,000,000 to support a loan expansion of \$407,000,000.

Merchants are still borrowing rather heavily but business continues fairly satisfactory, although the tone is somewhat less confident than it was a few weeks ago. More or less uncertainty will probably be felt until the tariff revision has been completed and manufacturers are able to tell definitely what new conditions confront them. In a sense the reduction of the tariff duties has been discounted by trade arrangements already made. But in a great manufacturing country such as the United States it is never possible to provide fully in advance for tariff changes.

VIEW OF NEW ENGLAND LINES

In an interesting booklet under the title of "The Public, the Investor, and the Railroads of New England," Burton L. Read reviews the conditions, leading up to the existing situation of affairs of the New England lines.

The conclusions presented are that conditions do not indicate any necessity for the reorganization of Boston & Maine or reduction of rental obligations, and that in the event of suspension of common stock dividends a fairly early renewal should be possible; that New Haven shows a strong underlying position, is in a position to pay 6 per cent and restore the 8 per cent eventually, the exact time being partly contingent upon renewal of Boston & Maine's dividends.

The various financial problems are treated and a plea for a better attitude on the part of the public and legislative bodies toward the railroads is made.

PROVISION STOCKS

CHICAGO—Schwartz & Co. report western stocks of meats April 7, 24½, 200,000 pounds, compared with 371,811,000 pounds a year ago and 268,180,000 pounds two years ago. There was a decrease last month of 11,000,000 pounds, compared with an increase of 403,000 pounds last year and an increase of 62,353 pounds two years ago.

UNITED FRUIT'S MARCH EARNINGS SHOW BIG GAIN

United Fruit earnings in March made a most favorable comparison with the same month a year ago. There was a gain of better than \$200,000 in net income from fruit operations, so that for the six months to April 1, the first half of its fiscal year, the fruit company is ahead \$800,000 in net profits on fruit is ahead

Some portion of this gain is of course directly due to the fact that the big company now produces on its own plantations, over 80 per cent of the fruit it imports whereas, a year ago fully 50 per cent of fruit purchased for northern markets came from independent growers or growers supplying on contract.

Unless all signs are amiss United Fruit has already made a large enough increase in its fruit net earnings to offset the prospective falling off in sugar profits. This means that the gain in fruit income which seems reasonably assured for the next three or four months should serve to increase the dividend balance shown for the 1912 fiscal year.

The Fruit company has already produced and sold slightly more than one-third of its 1913 sugar crop. The average price received has been 2½ cents, which is ½ cent per pound less than the 1912 selling average, a reflection of the world-wide depression in sugar quotations. Under conditions of normal consumption an advance in raw sugar to 2½ or 2½ cents during the balance of the grinding season is not at all unlikely.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, April 7)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Chicago—S. W. Stearns of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.
Chicago—W. J. Corbett of the C. W. Marks Shoe Company, at the Hotel Thorndike.
Cincinnati, O.—Joseph Ginsburg of W. S. Marx Shoe & Mer. Co.; Essex.
Denver, Col.—C. D. Griffith of Griffith Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Houston, Tex.—Crowley, L. A. and J. Kohn; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—B. D. Arnold of Arnold Heneagar & Dorris; Bruns.
Lynchburg, Va.—Geo. H. Cosby Shoe Co.; Essex.
Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.
Nashville, Tenn.—Byrd Murray of Murray Dibley Shoe Co.; Briggs.
New Orleans—Ed. Levy of C. A. Kaufman & Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of G. H. West Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.
St. Paul, Minn.—G. A. Brown of Gauss Shoe Co.; with friends.

LEATHER BUYERS

Delano, N. J.—E. C. Ridgway and Harry Cook; U. S.
Denver, Col.—C. D. Griffith of Griffith Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Lynchburg, Va.—Paul Edmunds of Craddock & Co.; Tour.
Quebec, Can.—J. V. Hatch of G. A. Bros.; U. S.
Waukegan, Ill.—G. Vair Lion.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

FINANCIAL NOTES

Freeland Jewett, president of the Eastern Talc Company, sailed Saturday on the Cretic for several months' trip abroad.

Authorization has been given by public service commission to New York, Westchester & Boston to issue \$6,044,000 bonds for improvements.

Berlin cable says monetary situation has improved much more rapidly than had been expected and the outlook is regarded as better than for many weeks. Canadian Pacific will build 16-mile tunnel, longest in America, through Kicking Horse pass, Rocky mountains, at \$14,000,000 cost. Tunnel will be four miles longer than Simpson and will take seven years to build.

Eighty thousand acres in north central Wisconsin have been purchased by Minneapolis capitalist, who will spend \$5,000,000 in establishment of agricultural community, with chief object of helping young Scotchmen to independence.

In moving from 28 Nassau street to Broadway and Liberty street, Guaranty Trust Company transferred greatest amount of wealth in negotiable securities ever moved at one time, totaling more than two billions.

CLEARING-HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

1913 1912
Exchanges \$18,541,820 \$20,153,620
Balances 880,391 1,243,685
United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$86,420.

PRAIRIE OIL & GAS COMPANY

NEW YORK—During 21 days of March runs of Prairie Oil & Gas Company amounted to 2,188,818 barrels, a daily average of 91,365, indicating that 206,000 barrels were put into tankage.

UNITED TANK LINE

CHICAGO—Springfield announces licensing in Illinois of United Tank Line Company of Bayonne, N. J., with \$1,200,000 capital stock.

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Curtis Publishing Company has filed a certificate increasing stock from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

ENDEAVOR TO REAWAKEN THE BOND MARKET

Recent Inauguration of the "Bond Call" on Local Exchange Expected to Arouse New Interest in These Securities

EXTENT OF DECLINE

Beneficial effects of the recent inauguration of a "bond call" on the Boston stock exchange have already been felt locally, a pronounced increase in the volume of bond transactions having occurred. Not only has the revival of this feature created additional activity but enhancement of values has also been a factor as is shown in the advance in issues such as American Telephone 4s, from 87 to 88½, United Fruit 4½s to above 96, American Agricultural Chemical Company 5s to 99½ and in other advances.

The primary motive of a "bond call" on the local exchange is to create a better market for the mortgage securities listed thereon. It is by no means a new departure, for many of the older members of the exchange can recall a time about 12 or 15 years ago when it was customary to have two calls a day, the bid and asked quotations on all listed bonds being quoted before the opening and after the close of the exchange.

While it is a recognized truism, locally, that over two-thirds of all the bond business in Boston is done outside the stock exchange, it is thought that with the increased favoritism now being shown listed bonds, due to the fact that the security back of them has been closely scrutinized by the listing committee before their admission to quotation, outside business may suffer to some extent.

This would not only apply to new issues of industrial or public utility bonds, however, as the method now in vogue of offering such securities through private banking houses is a time-honored one and will probably continue unchanged. "Telephone 4s" selling today at around 104 are nearly 12 points below the high of last year; New England Cotton Yarn 5s at 90½ compare with a high of 99 last year, while New Haven debenture 6s and United States Steel 5s of 1903 are 1½ and 8 points, respectively, below the high of 1912.

An examination of the appended table which gives the high of 1912 and the current selling price of a representative number of locally listed bonds shows the extent of the decline that has taken place in this class of securities:

	High	Low	Current
Am Ag Chem Co.	102½	102½	96½
Am Tel & Tel.	104½	104½	98½
do	103½	103½	103½
Am Zinc, Lead & Sin	101½	101½	101½
Chic June Elev.	101½	101½	98½
Aetna Ins.	100½	100½	96½
Atchafalca	100½	100½	96½
At Gulf & W. L.	100½	100½	96½
Boston Comm.	100½	100½	96½
Central Vermont	100½	100½	96½
Chic. B. & O. Deb.	100½	100½	96½
Chic. June Elev.	100½	100½	96½
Concord & Montreal	100½	100½	96½
Domestic Coal	100½	100½	96½
Edwards	100½	100½	96½
General Motors	100½	100½	96½
Ill Steel Deb.	100½	100½	96½
Kan. C. Ft. & M.	100½	100½	96½
Massachusetts Gas	100½	100½	96½
N. E. Cotton Yarn	100½	100½	96½
N. E. Tel. & Tel.	100½	100½	96½
New River	100½	100½	96½
New Haven Comm.	100½	100½	96½
Oregon Short Line	100½	100½	96½
Pere Marquette	100½	100½	96½
Seattle Electric	100½	100½	96½
Shannon Arizona	100½	100½	96½
Union Pacific	100½	100½	96½
Chic June Elev.	100½	100½	96½
United Fruit	100½	100½	96½
do	100½	100½	96½
W. E. Tel. & Tel.	100½	100½	96½
Western Tel & Tel.	100½	100½	96½

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 279,349 head, an increase of 20,665 head, and 46,672 head in excess of last year. Hogs were 43,068 head larger than the previous week and 68,369 head more than the same week of 1912. Arrivals of cattle were 2096 head smaller than those of the preceding week, and 1642 head under last year. Deliveries of sheep fell off 20,277 head for the week and 26,135 head for the corresponding period of last year.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended April 5:

	Last wk	Prev wk	Last yr
Hogs	174,934	131,806	106,503
Cattle	29,295	41,391	49,957
Sheep	14,320	85,597	91,475
Total	279,349	258,854	248,937

CHEESAPEAKE & OHIO

NEW YORK—President Stevens of Chesapeake & Ohio has sent the following telegram from Cincinnati: "Damage from floods to physical property of Chesapeake & Ohio, including Chicago line, is estimated \$250,000. Passenger train service between Cincinnati and points east was resumed Sunday on main line. Freight train service will be resumed today. It is expected through service on Chicago line will be resumed Wednesday."

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic and refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets, April 9s. 10½d., May 9s. 11½d., August 10s. 2½d.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 59c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars 47½c.

LONDON—Bar silver 27 3-16d, 4p ¾.

GRAIN MOVEMENT FROM THE FARMS ONLY MODERATE

CHICAGO—The movement of grain from the farms and the interior elevators while fair, was more moderate in the aggregate last week. Rough weather and soft roads over a wide area tended to curtail marketings from first hands, but shipments from country stations and line houses were moderately large and receipts at the leading distributing centers made a good showing. In the Northwest the movement continues to run ahead of last year and supplies continue to pile up, elevator room at the head of the lakes being scarce. The movement in the West and Southwest was fair, coarse grains showing some shrinkage, and in the middle West was moderate. Locally the arrivals were smaller.

Weather conditions in this country were generally regarded as favorable for fall-sown grain, but field work was delayed over a considerable part of the belt owing to the recent rain and rough weather generally. Floods through Ohio and Indiana caused some damage to wheat. The extent of this damage is as yet unknown. The moisture was regarded as highly beneficial for winter wheat, and reports were as a rule very favorable. Growth is said to be normal, the plant well-rooted, with a much more perfect stooling than is usual at this date and less abandoned area reported than any previous year.

Soil conditions in spring wheat country are reported as excellent, with about 20 per cent of the plowing completed in the more southerly districts and the early-sown, where up, have a good appearance with ample moisture. Plowing for corn is well advanced in the South and planting is under way.

TO INCREASE GOLD RESERVE

LONDON—The committee of bankers, which is to take up a study of the banks of the United Kingdom, is composed of some of the strongest and most experienced British financiers. The chairman of the committee is Viscount St. Aldwyn, who, as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, was chancellor of the exchequer in 1885-86 and again in 1895-1902. The other members are Sir Edward H. Holden, chairman of the London City & Midland Bank, Ltd., Lord Incheape, a merchant who has been prominent on many commissions investigating and considering commercial and financial affairs, Robert Martin-Holland, secretary of the bankers' clearing house of London, and Sir Felix Schuster, governor of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

All the members have had much practical business experience and many of them have been connected with important parliamentary and other investigations. There is a general opinion that the need is imperative for increasing the amount of gold reserve held by the British banks, thereby lessening the dependence of the British financial system upon the strength of the Bank of England. The problem, however, is to secure these additional gold holdings without disturbing the money markets.

The bankers' committee will hold its first meeting in May.

MARCH LAKE ERIE ORE SHIPMENTS

CLEVELAND—Shipments of iron ore from the Lake Erie docks to the blast furnaces in March were 1,048,269 tons, an increase of 146,262 tons over March, 1912, in spite of the fact that there was a big let-up in the movement during the flood period.

The movement of ore since the close of navigation last December has been much heavier than in the same period a year ago, and although stocks on Dec. 1, 1912, were greater than those of Dec. 1, 1911, there was less ore on the docks on April 1 this year than in 1912. The docks on April 1 held 6,278,035 tons of ore, against 7,032,925 tons on April 1, 1912.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Only a meager jobbing business was reported in the Savannah, Wilmington and New York turpentine markets Saturday and in the absence an active demand. New York operators continued to offer the spirits at the previously-quoted level of 45c a gallon ex-ward.

Rosin—Low and medium grades of this turpentine derivative are being offered at concessions of 5c to 10c every time a sale is made, but operators in the New York market are still naming the old prices on a merely nominal basis. Pale grades continue very scarce and are therefore being strongly maintained at the present figure. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$5.60, gen sam \$5.50, G \$5.50, B \$5.50, D \$5.50, E \$5.50, F \$5.50, G \$5.50, H \$5.50, I \$5.50, J \$5.50, K \$5.50, L \$5.50, M \$5.50, N \$5.50, O \$5.50, P \$5.50, Q \$5.50, R \$5.50, S \$5.50, T \$5.50, U \$5.50, V \$5.50, W \$5.50, X \$5.50, Y \$5.50, Z \$5.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin not quoted. Spirits steady. Machine 4½c. Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine steady. Hard, \$3.00; soft, \$4.00; virgin, \$4.00.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits quiet at 31s 6d; rosin, common, steady at 14s 1½d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 25s 6d. Rosin, American standard quiet at 13s 9d. Rosin American fine quiet at 10s 3d.

DIAMOND FIBRE

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MINNESOTA RAILROAD RATE CASE AND POSSIBLE OUTCOME

Boston & Maine's General Solicitor Says There Has Been Undue Apprehension on Part of Public as to Adverse Decision—Of Great Importance

The imminence of a decision from the United States supreme court on the Minnesota rate case, and the possibility that this decision may be handed down any Monday, makes of interest the following comment by General Solicitor Edgar J. Rich of the Boston & Maine railroad:

"There has been, it seems to me, an undue apprehension on the part of the public as to a possible adverse decision in the Minnesota rate case. The circuit court made definite findings of law on the facts presented. It would be surprising if the court had accurately interpreted the law in every instance. It might, therefore, be necessary to send the case back to the circuit court with instructions to proceed under some other interpretation of the law on some particular point.

"If the decision of the supreme court supported the circuit court on every point it would be a decision of tremendous import and would establish railroads upon a financial basis which would render them impregnable to assault by state or federal legislatures or commissions. The reason why a favorable decision would be of such tremendous import is that it would take away from the state government practically the control of most state rates, thus accentuating the movement toward federal control. But more important than this would be the determination of the principle that the railroad is entitled to at least 7 per cent, not upon present physical valuation, but upon the cost of reproducing the property new.

"It could be safely said, then, in the case of, for instance, the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, the fair value under such an interpretation would be not merely a hundred million dollars in excess of its liabilities, as found by the Massachusetts valuation commission, but probably \$200,000,000 excess assets.

"Up to the present time the supreme court has decided that a railroad is entitled to a fair return upon a fair value of its property. In the Minnesota case the circuit court attempted to analyze and determine the elements going into a fair return, and also into the fair value. It certainly would be strange if the circuit court had not erred in some one of the numerous points which it took into consideration.

"If the decision of the supreme court should be adverse and the case were remanded to the circuit court, it would, probably be remanded under instructions which would serve as a guide to the circuit court in rendering a new decision. The points on which the supreme court might overrule the circuit court would be of greater or less importance, but there can be no mandate sent to the circuit court which will not enable the court to work out a basis for allowing to the railroads a fair return upon a fair value of property."

"The financial interests must not be disappointed, therefore, if the supreme court does not go as far as the circuit court."

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

Charters were issued last week to the following new business corporations: Trostler Leather Company, Boston, and Milwaukee, \$10,000; Robert W. Puffer, George A. Lobban.

Glasgow Hall Hotel Company, Blandford, \$25,000; Addie L. Couch, Arthur A. Couch, Louis A. Boyer.

Trackless Trolley Transit Company, Boston, \$50,000; Raymond T. Sewall, Horace E. Farrington, Ernest W. DuBois, Lewis A. Brown & Co. Inc., Boston, household supplies, \$20,000; Roland Litchfield, Ida E. Huppin, William M. Quade.

Gurwitz Arbeter Company, Boston, dry goods, \$8000; John S. Albert, Joseph Gurwitz, Wolf Arbeter.

The Mitchell Manufacturing Company, Danvers, suspensory, \$25,000; Joseph D. Mitchell, Manuel F. Santos, Joseph H. Purcell.

Leading Events in the Athletic World

THURSDAY WILL BE BIG DAY FOR BASEBALL FOLLOWERS

Two Major Leagues Open Regular Seasons Then, Brooklyn and Philadelphia Playing Special Championship Game Wednesday—Many Changes in Clubs

This week marks the opening of the 1913 championship series of the American and National league baseball clubs and from Wednesday until the fifth day of next October the 16 teams in the two leagues will be battling for the various places in the standing. Only one game will be played on Wednesday, that between the Philadelphia and Brooklyn National league teams at Brooklyn. This game was given its place of honor that Charles H. Ebbets, president of the Brooklyn club, might have a day to himself on which to dedicate his handsome new baseball park to major league ball.

Many changes have been made in the personnel of the two leagues since they closed their championship races of 1912 last October, with the Boston Americans as champions of that league and the New York Giants pennant winners in the National. Not only have new players appeared in the ranks of the various clubs, but new managers and two new presidents will be active this season. Only one really new manager will appear in the American league. He is Frank L. Chance at New York, who formerly handled the Chicago Cubs when they captured National league and world's championship pennants with considerable regularity. Birmingham at Cleveland and St. Louis at St. Louis will be starting the season as managers for the first time, as they did not assume their present positions until well after the 1912 race had been started.

With practically the same lineup as last year, the Boston world's champions will fight for their second successive pennant under the leadership of Manager Garland St. Louis and Captain Wagner. The outfield of Speaker, Hooper and Lewis and the infield of Stahl, Yerkes, Gardner and Wagner are sure to start the season. Their playing last year was of a very high order, and they appear to be on edge for another successful year. For catchers the club has Carrigan, Cady, Nunnaker and Thomas, a very strong quartet, and in Bedient, Wood, Collins, O'Brien, Hall and Leonard the team seems of exceptional strength in the box.

Manager Mack and his Athletics are sure to put up a harder fight for the pennant this year than last. The poor condition of Pitchers Combs and Bender and Outfielder Oldring and the loss for the entire year of Captain Murphy proved to be a great handicap to the former champions. This spring has found Pitcher Combs in the best of condition and Bender showing signs of his 1911 form. Oldring is again playing a star game in the outfield and Captain Murphy will be in shape to do more or less playing. The record of the spring training trip has been a most impressive one and this team should again be found fighting for championship honors.

Manager Griffith of Washington will make but few changes in his lineup. Jandil, Morgan, McBride and Foster appear to be a pretty fast infield. Moeller, Milan and Shanks in the outfield, look to be as strong as last year. In Johnson, the team has one of the greatest pitchers ever and with Groome, Hughes, Cassion and Engel doing their best, the pitching department should be quite strong. Henry, Williams and Ainsmith make a good catching staff, but the first two are not in good condition for a hard campaign and this may tell seriously on the club's standing.

New York with Chance managing is the really uncertain factor in the league. There appears to be a wealth of fine material on the team and it is simply a question of how much Chance can get out of it. In Ford, McConnell, Caldwell, Warhop and Keating, the team has five exceptionally good pitchers. In Sweeney the club has one of the best catchers in the country. Daniels, Cree and Wolter make a very fast outfield, and Chance and Chase should prove to be strong at first and second, with short and third the really weak places.

Cleveland and St. Louis are sure to make things interesting most of the time. They do not appear as very serious contenders for a first division place and yet there are possibilities. After Birmingham took hold of Cleveland and St. Louis last year, the teams showed some fine baseball and followers of these two teams are predicting that the positions they hold at the end of the season will be a surprise to many.

Chicago and Detroit do not appear to be any stronger, if as strong as they were in 1912. The spring work of the White Sox on the Pacific coast did not come up to the hopes of the followers of the team and there will have to be a decided brace if the club is to hold to the first division. In Walsh the team has a great pitcher; but the rest of the staff is very uncertain and the team batting is unsatisfactory. The feeling will probably be up to the 1912 standard, but it takes hits and runs to win games.

Manager Jennings, with the exception of Cobb and Crawford appears to have a rather weak aggregation both at the bat and in the field. The pitching staff does not appear to be of championship caliber and it is going to take some wonderful batting to put the Tigers in the winning column 50 per cent of the time.

New York and Pittsburgh are generally picked to fight it out for National league honors. The Giants appear to be fully as fast as last year and if one

or two of the new pitchers show up as well in major league as they have in practice, Mathewson, Marquard and Tesreau should be able to take things easily. Shafer will probably play short and he appears to be better than Fletcher and Burns should strengthen the outfield. The catching staff is sure to be strong with Myers and Wilson as first choices.

Pittsburgh looks to be one of the strongest teams in the league as regards batting. The outfield of Carey, Hofman and Wilson is the best in the league, and Miller, Butler, Wagner and Byrne are an infield that it would be hard to beat. The pitching staff is second only to New York, with Hendrix, O'Toole, Camnitz, Adams and Robinson as regulars, and in Gibson, Simons and Kelly the team is well fortified for catchers.

Cincinnati at this writing looks to be a strong contender for a first division place. The coming of Manager Tinker is sure to strengthen the weakest place on the team, and if one good catcher can be developed or purchased and a pitcher or two brought up to championship form, the team will show up strongly. It should be fast in the field and on the bases with some good hitters, the only weak place being in the battery positions, a serious defect, it must be admitted.

Chicago, St. Louis and Boston must be regarded as most uncertain quantities. Each has a new manager, and there will probably be a number of radical changes in the lineups as the season goes on. Unless Evers can get more out of the Chicago players this year than Chance could in 1912, it is hard to see how that team is going to finish as well as it did in the last year's race, as Catcher Bresnahan is the only really valuable acquisition to the team, and to offset this Tinker and Chance are both lost.

St. Louis appears to be in much the same fix as Chicago. Bresnahan's loss is sure to be seriously felt and there does not at the present writing appear to have been any great strength added to the team in new men. Last year's experience may have brought some of the older players up to better form; but it is hard to expect that much will be shown along this line this summer.

Brooklyn is another club that appears stronger this spring than last. Manager Dahlen has been breaking in a number of new men who should develop rapidly. Daubert, Cutshaw, Fisher and Smith make up a pretty fast infield and What, Meyers and Morgan are a pretty good hitting outfield. Miller is one of the most promising new catchers in the league. The team's final standing seems to rest principally on the pitching staff of which Rucker is the star. He will be supported by Ragon, Allen, Stalk, Curtis, Yingling, Wagner, Kent, Stack and Kretzer, who must yet show what they can do in major league circles.

The work of the Philadelphia team in the preliminary training has not indicated much promise for the championship series. The team is apparently strong at batting, but very slow on the bases. Alexander, Chalmers, Seton, Brennan and Rixey, should be sign, are a pretty good-looking squad of pitchers and Dooan and Killifer are good catchers, so that the battery positions should be well cared for. Better team-work and more speed have got to be developed, however, before the team can hope to be a championship aggregation.

CAMBRIDGE IS FAVORITE FOR YEAR'S SPORT

Result of All Round Program of Athletics With Oxford Is Close—Several Competitions Yet

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In the all round program of sport in which Oxford and Cambridge meet, the results of the current academic year, commencing last Michaelmas, appear to be slightly in Cambridge's favor. Several important events remain to be decided before the summer term begins, but the results up to date are as follows:

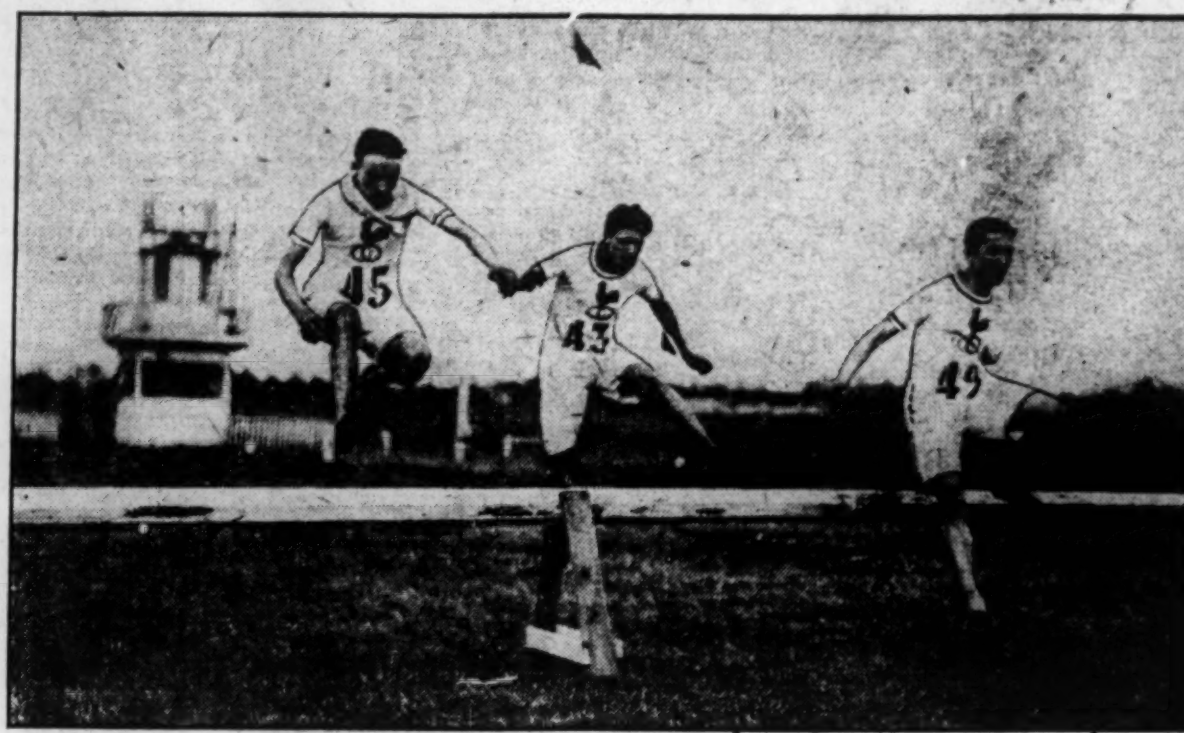
Cambridge has won—Rugby football (10 points to 3), field hockey (1 goal to 0), field hockey (7 goals to 2), boxing (4 events to 3), billiards (2 matches to 1), lawn tennis, covered courts (8 matches to 0).

Oxford has won—Cross-country (24 points to 31 points), Lacrosse (4 goals to 3), boat race (3/4 of a length), chess (6½ games to 1½).

Three events have been drawn, namely, association football (2 goals all), gymnastics (340½ points all), and sports (5 events all).

Of the contests that remain to be decided prior to the summer term, the golf and racquet matches are both important items in the fixture list. The golf match, which will take place early in April, at Hoylake, should produce a very close result, and if they should maintain their steadiness, the Light Blues should win. C. Gardiner Hill, the captain, has selected an evenly balanced side, and though the players are not brilliant, they should all put together a good score. Oxford, under G. D. Forrester as captain, are variable, but are quite capable of giving the Light Blues a very good game.

INTERNATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP



(Copyrighted Sport and General)
FRENCH COMPETITORS CLEARING AN OBSTACLE IN BIG CONTEST AT JUVISY, FRANCE
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The international cross country championship, which took place at Juvisy, near Paris, on Easter Monday, was won by England. The competitors included representatives from Wales, Scotland, England and France.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Manager Chance showed in the game Saturday that he is going to live up to his record as a first baseman this year.

Henry O'Day, manager of the Cincinnati Nationals last year and former National League umpire, has signed to umpire in the American League this year.

In Brown and Gile Yale has a couple of variety pitchers of great merit, and opposing teams are going to find it difficult to accumulate many hits off their pitching.

Edward Wyckoff, the recruit pitcher of the Athletics who has been showing up so well this spring, is a graduate of Bucknell. Maybe he is another Christy Mathewson.

All up for Thursday! Brooklyn and Philadelphia will have their special opening Wednesday, but the baseball fan all over the country is looking forward to Thursday as the day of days.

Stahl, Wood and Nunnaker played for the University of Illinois in a part of the final game of the series with the Red Sox Saturday, but the world's champions won by a score of 11 to 2.

At last the Philadelphia Nationals have shown some baseball that should encourage their supporters. That 18-inning 2-to-2 game with the Athletics Saturday was pretty near a record-breaker for a practice match.

The chief trouble with Pitcher Carroll Brown of the Athletics last year was his inability to go nine innings. Judging from his showing in the 18 innings he pitched against the Philadelphia Nationals Saturday, he has overcome this fault.

That was a great opening at Ebbets field, Brooklyn, Saturday, when Manager Chance and his New York Americans met Manager Dahlen and his Brooklyn Nationals. When 30,000 will attend a practice match, it looks as if baseball was going to have a great year.

Eayers of Brown and Krepps of Tufts appear to be two of the best left-handed pitchers in the college circles this year. They had a great pitcher's battle Saturday, neither team scoring off them. Brown getting her three runs after Adams had taken Krepps' place in the box for Tufts.

Manager Huggins of the St. Louis Nationals thought he would rather take a chance with Manager Stovall of the St. Louis Americans at the bat in the fourth game of their intercity series Saturday, and had his pitcher pass Pratt in the eighth inning. Stovall made a three base hit and won the game for his team.

THREE CLUBS WANT FINISH

NEW YORK—Three clubs are after the finish of the race home between the motor boats which go to Bermuda. The Ocean City Yacht Club has offered a prize, the Crescent Athletic Club has offered one if the racers come to Bay Ridge, and the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club would like to have the yachts finish there, as one of its members has entered his vessel.

The entry list for this race is steadily growing. There are now 15 owners who are considering taking part. One of the latest entries is that of Le Roy Moody of the Bayside Yacht Club. His yacht, Sea Wolf II, is now being built at the yard of its designer, George J. Stelz, at College Point. The boat, which is almost ready for launching, is 40 feet over all, 39 feet 11 inches on the water line, 8 feet beam and 3 feet 3 inches draught. The Sea Wolf II will be driven by a 50-horsepower self-starting motor. The tank capacity of the boat is 380 gallons.

NINE GROUPS IN HANDICAP GOLF LIST OF M. G. A.

NEW YORK—Jerome D. Travers of Upper Montclair, the national and metropolitan champion, has been placed alone at scratch on the new Metropolitan Golf Association handicap list. Receiving the odds of a stroke from Travers are Fred Herreshoff, Oswald Kirkby and Walter J. Travis.

The present list contains 536 names, or four fewer than last year, grouped as follows: Scratch, 1; handicap 1, 2; handicap 2, 0; handicap 3, 3; handicap 4, 15; handicap 5, 37; handicap 6, 91; handicap 7, 100; handicap 8, 131; handicap 9, 155.

The official list up to and including five follows:

Scratch—Jerome D. Travers.
Handicap 1—Frederick Herreshoff, Oswald Kirkby, Walter J. Travis.
Handicap 2—Ramon M. Byers, Findlay S. Douglas, W. K. Whigham.
Handicap 3—E. M. Barnes, Max H. Behr, T. V. Bormann, Clifford A. Jennings, H. J. Topping, N. R. Tuckerman, John M. Ward, Robert C. Watson, Roy D. Webb, Gardner W. White, E. M. Wild.
Handicap 4—Robert Abbott, B. T. Allen, K. L. Ames, H. E. Armstrong, Chisholm Beach, R. S. Bottom, W. B. Bremner, George T. Brokaw, Clifford A. Jennings, D. B. Fuller, Jr., Archibald Graham, H. J. Graham, W. L. Hicks, H. B. Hollins, Jr., McKim H. P. Hyle, P. W. Kendall, J. Devereaux Lord, M. G. MacDonald, Max R. Marston, Donald McKellar, William Fallows Morgan, Jr., John Naeff, W. D. Patterson, John Redd, Jr., J. M. Rhett, G. C. Seeley, H. V. Seegerman, J. F. Shanley, Jr., Wallace Sinclair, J. Harold Slater, Jr., C. J. Sullivan, W. W. Taylor, C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., C. Gilbert Waldo, Jr., Marshall Whitlatch.

ARCHERY NOTES

By EDWARD B. WESTON

FINE ARCHERY SCORES

When a double York round score of 900 is made, it does not cause much comment. The average archer does not seem to think it anything out of the ordinary, though he may never have approached it.

Since the organization of the National Archery Association, in 1879, it has been made at its annual meetings but six times, and by four different archers. These scores follow:

1883—Col. Robert Williams Jr., 900.
1885—Col. Robert Williams Jr., 900.
1908—Will H. Thompson, 900.
1909—George P. Bryant, 900.
1912—George P. Bryant, 900.
1912—George P. Bryant, 900.

During the same period the championship score made at the grand national meeting in England has been as high as 900 only four times, as shown below:

1884—C. E. Nesham, 900.
1885—C. E. Nesham, 900.
1886—C. E. Nesham, 900.
1887—C. E. Nesham, 900.

Since 1879, 900 has been made in other grand meetings in England, and also in the Ohio State Archery Association, a few times; but it is made so seldom that we remove our hats to the one who makes it.

SCHEDULE OF THE HOBART ELEVEN

GENEVA, N. Y.—The Hobart College Athletic Council has approved the following football schedule. The schedule includes games with all the teams which were met with such uniform success last fall, opening with the Syracuse game on Sept. 27. Hobart has been able to renege Coach Reynolds of Syracuse for the fifth successive season, and the prospects for a winning team are unusually bright. The schedule follows:

Sept. 27, Syracuse University at Syracuse.
Oct. 2, Alfred University at Geneva.
Oct. 11, Colgate University at Hamilton, N. Y.
Oct. 18, Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N. J.
Oct. 25, Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y.
Nov. 4, Union College at Buffalo, N. Y.
Nov. 8, Lawrence University at Geneva.
Nov. 15, Rochester University at Geneva.

BOSTON MEETS BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE—The Boston Nationals meet the Baltimore International League team here this afternoon in a practice match. Manager Stallings has announced that Smith will be given a tryout on third for Boston in place of Devlin. He stated that this did not mean that Devlin would not start the season as a regular, but that he was giving the veteran a rest.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Lehigh University won a hard-fought lacrosse game from Annapolis Saturday, 4 to 3.

Johns Hopkins won an intercollegiate lacrosse game from Cornell University Saturday, 5 to 2.

The Crescent Athletic Club soccer football team defeated Yale University Saturday 4 goals to 2.

The Columbia University-University of Pennsylvania soccer football game Saturday resulted in a scoreless tie.

The Harvard varsity lacrosse team opened its 1913 season Saturday, defeating the Boston Lacrosse Club, 6 to 3.

The Harvard varsity soccer football team defeated Haverford in an intercollegiate championship match Saturday, 4 to 2.

A. McAlleman '16 of Yale University won the national diving championship, Saturday, with 803 points. A. C. Wohlfeil was second and J. F. Dunn third.

H. J. Topping of Greenwich defeated H. K. Kerr of Ekwonok Saturday in the final round for the United North and South golf championship, 1 up (37 holes).

G. H. Brooke of Philadelphia won the amateur court tennis championship of that city Saturday by defeating Pierre Lorillard Jr. of New York in the final round, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

According to a statement of R. D. Wrenn, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, this country is not eligible for the new international association because it failed to adopt a more rigid amateur rule at its last meeting.

Charles Berstrom of the University of Southern California Preparatory school made a new interscholastic record in the pole vault, Saturday, clearing the bar at 12 ft. 10 in. The former record was 12 ft. 11 in., made by E. L. Mercer of Mercersburg Academy.

Lauri Pihlake, Finnish champion at 200, 400 and 800 meters, is in Philadelphia for six weeks studying the training system in vogue at the University of Pennsylvania. He hopes to secure some points that will be of value in training the Finnish athletes for the Olympic games at Stockholm in 1916.

HARVARD TO MEET WESTERN WINNER

WASHINGTON—Harvard University, without a defeat, has won the Eastern League intercollegiate rifle shooting championship. Massachusetts Agricultural College is second with one defeat, and Princeton University third with two defeats.

In the Western League the series resulted in a tie which must be shot off between the West Virginia University and Iowa State University, both having won 12 matches and lost one. The team winning the shoot-off will shoot against Harvard to determine the United States intercollegiate championship. The scores: Eastern League—Harvard, 943, vs. North Georgia, 928; Massachusetts A. C., 908, vs. Massachusetts Tech., 960; Princeton, 922, vs. Dartmouth, 912; Norwich, 947, vs. Lehigh, 837; Cornell, 912, vs. Maine, defaulted; Vermont, 922, vs. Clemson, defaulted; Rhode Island, 922, vs. Columbia, defaulted.

Western League—West Virginia, 948, vs. Purdue, 922; Iowa State, 961, vs. Wisconsin, 925; Michigan A. C., 961, vs. Nebraska, 865; Washington State, 908, vs. Kansas, 841; California, 924, vs. U. S. Veterinary College, defaulted; Minnesota, 950, vs. Missouri, defaulted; Oklahoma A. and M., 909, vs. Louisiana, defaulted.

N. Y. FENCERS CLUB WINS
PHILADELPHIA—In one of the hardest fought fencing meets ever held here the New York Fencers Club won the National team championship and in addition captured the A. J. Drexel Biddle trophy in the intercity foil and sabre tournament Saturday.

CABLE CHESS MATCH WILL BE HELD SATURDAY

American End of Competition With England Collegiate Chess Team to Be Played in Alexander Hall at Princeton

PLAN ALL DAY CONTEST

PRINCETON, N. J.—The intercollegiate chess committee, composed of one graduate each from Princeton, Yale, Columbia and Harvard recently selected the all-American chess team to represent America in the cable match with an all-English collegiate chess team, which will be played Saturday in Alexander hall.

The team selected is as follows: Board 1, R. Size, Pennsylvania; board 2, H. A. Wise, Columbia; board 3, M. J. Teitelbaum, Pennsylvania; board 4, R. F. Van Vleet, 13, Princeton; board 5, R. Beach, Yale; board 6, S. H. Childs, Columbia. At board 5, Beach of Yale and B. Winkelman of Harvard are to play a match the best two out of three, for the privilege of competing in the tournament. K. Stockton '14, and W. Jarman '15, Princeton, are also to play a match for the position of alternate.

The last two matches with England were played in Princeton in 1909 and 1910, America winning both by the score of 4½ to 3½. The total record of the matches to date stands 4 for America and 3 for England, while three resulted in draws. The match on April 12, therefore, will be the eleventh played for the Rice trophy which is at present in the gymnasium. Prof. O. W. Richardson, a graduate of Oxford, has been requested to referee the match for England at this end of the cable, while L. Hofer will act as American referee in London.

The English team will be stationed in the First Avenue hotel, Holborn, London. The American team in Alexander hall, Princeton, and there will be direct cable connection between the two points all day. The match will be in progress from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m., with an hour's intermission at noon. Large exhibition boards have been provided for the advantage of the spectators so that every move can be followed as soon as it is received from London, and all moves made by the American team will be immediately shown there.

The English team has not yet been chosen, but it is practically assured that W. R. Russell, a graduate of New York University who at present is a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, will play, probably at Board 1.

HARVARD PLANS FOR LEITER CUP BASEBALL GAMES

Teams for the annual Leiter cup scrub baseball series at Harvard have been requested to organize at once. Entries will close at the end of this week and the series will be started as soon as possible after the spring recess.

As in past years a preliminary elimination tournament will be held and a league will be formed of the teams which qualify in that round. The teams in the league thus formed will play a round robin series for the championship.

Cups will be awarded the members of the championship team and a game will probably be arranged with the University second team. Games will be played every afternoon, conditions permitting, on Soldiers field according to a schedule which will be drawn up.

Teams are expected to include at least 12 players and a captain, as no one except those whose names have been entered will be allowed to play for their respective teams. Individual players should indicate the positions they desire to fill and they will then be formed into teams by the manager of the series.

FENWAY PARK IS SCENE TODAY OF MUCH ACTIVITY

Today is a busy one at the Boston American league club headquarters. Treasurer Robert B. McRoy and his office force have been working hard to get the rooms at Fenway park in shape for the home-coming of President McAleer and the world's champions when they arrive this evening at 8:15.

Special efforts are being made to get the playing field into good condition for the game with Harvard varsity tomorrow afternoon and if the weather improves the diamond will be in excellent shape. Should conditions permit, Manager Stahl plans to take his men out on to the field for a practice session tomorrow morning to let the men limber up after their long railroad ride.

The squad left Urbana, Ill., yesterday afternoon at 12:45 and arrived in Chicago at 4:15. There they took the 5:40 train for Boston, where it is expected that they will be welcomed by quite a crowd despite their rather late arrival at the South station.

Baseball WORLD'S CHAMPION Red Sox
HARVARD, April 8th
WOLY CROSS, April 9th
FENWAY PARK AT 2:30
Opening Game with Athletics Apr. 10th
Tickets at "old man" at Wright & Loring's, 544 Washington St.

COURT TENNIS PLAY STARTED AT BOSTON CLUB

Richard V. N. Gambrell of New York, a Harvard College Junior, Opens Championship Tournament With Win

G. H. BROOKE DEFAULTS

Play started this morning on the courts of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club in the national court tennis championship tournament for 1913. The first match to be decided was that between Richard V. N. Gambrell of New York, who is a junior at Harvard, and G. W. Wightman of the Boston Athletic Association.

The first set found Gambrell starting the serve and he took the first three games in rather easy style. The fourth game found Wightman showing some remarkably fast tennis and he took the next six games, giving him the set 6-3.

The second set proved to be the shortest of the match. Gambrell showed much better form than Wightman and he only allowed the B. A. A. man two games in the entire set.

Wightman opened the service in the third set and he showed much better form than he had in the second. He forced Gambrell to play his best and it took nine games to determine Gambrell the winner, 6-3.

The fourth set found Wightman showing his best form and the two players had a very even match of it. The games alternated up to 2 all at which point Gambrell took the next three giving him a lead of 5 to 2. Wightman then took the eighth and ninth and Gambrell then ran the set out at 6-4.

A disappointment of the morning play was the inability of G. H. Brooke, the star player from Philadelphia, to report for his match with Fulton Cutting of the Randolph courts and the latter won by default.

Charles E. Sands, the New York expert who was national champion in 1905 and also has the honor of being the last man to hold the title previous to Jay Gould, had an easy time winning his match with C. T. Russell of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club. This match followed the Gambrell-Wightman contest and was a very much faster affair.

Sands showed some of the best playing he has ever exhibited and he kept his opponent on the run all the time. Russell was at his best in the first set and was able to take three games before the New Yorker ran it out. He also won three in the third set. The second was easy for Sands, as the sixth game was the only one the local man was able to win.

R. V. N. Gambrell, Randolph courts, defeated G. W. Wightman, B. A. A., 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.
Fulton Cutting, Randolph courts, defeated G. H. Brooke, Philadelphia, by default.
A. E. Sands, New York, defeated C. T. Russell, Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Play will continue through tomorrow and the semi-finals will meet Thursday for the right to challenge Jay Gould for the title. Charles E. Sands of New York, champion in 1904, and Joshua Crane, another former champion, have entered. From the outside cities are George H. Brooke of Philadelphia and W. H. T. Huhf. The drawing follows:

TODAY
9 a. m.—George W. Wightman, Boston Athletic Association, vs. R. V. N. Gambrell, Randolph Courts, Cambridge.
10:25 a. m.—F. Cutting, Randolph Courts, vs. G. H. Brooke, Philadelphia.
11:30 a. m.—C. E. Sands, New York, vs. C. T. Russell, Tennis and Racquet Club.
12:45 p. m.—P. Stockton, Tennis and Racquet Club, vs. W. H. T. Huhf, Philadelphia.
2 p. m.—W. Potter, Randolph Courts, vs. D. P. Rhodes, Boston Athletic Association.
3:15 p. m.—J. McC. Sargent, Tennis and Racquet Club, vs. Frothingham, Randolph Courts.

TUESDAY
9:30 a. m.—Dr. G. Derby, Tennis and Racquet Club, vs. winner of the Wightman-Gambrell match.
2 p. m.—J. Crane, Tennis and Racquet Club, vs. winner of the Sargent-Frothingham match.

THURSDAY
Final in tournament.
SATURDAY
12 m.—Winner of tourney plays Jay Gould in challenge match.

TERMINAL TO OPEN

NEWARK, N. J.—That formal opening of the new Lackawanna terminal in Montclair will be held about July 1, has been announced by the mayor, Ernest C. Hinck. Mr. Hinck heads the committee appointed by the town council at its last meeting to arrange for a celebration of the completion of the terminal.

COMMERCE CLUB PLANS TRIP

MINNEAPOLIS—The annual trade trip of the Civic and Commerce Association will begin in May. The trade tourists will leave over the Milwaukee road for Miles City, Mont., on May 18, returning by way of the Northern Pacific. The tour will last six days.

Entire Wheat Bread
Is best for children. They like it. Get some Franklin Mills' Entire Wheat Flour today for your children's sake.
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

AMUSEMENTS
Tremont Temple Daily Except Sunday 2:30 and 8:15—See 91
PANAMA CANAL
And Actual Balkan War Scenes in Kinemacolor Pictures

THE HOME FORUM

Poetic Activity Stirs America

NEARLY fifty volumes of poetry bearing the date of 1912 and 1913 are off the presses in the United States and are summarized in a recent literary magazine. These are not necessarily all the poems printed in the land, of course, but are perhaps those most likely to contain what is of permanent value. Beyond these are scattering thousands of what are termed fugitive verse in the magazines and newspapers. Perhaps fugitive verse is so called because it just eludes the poet's grasp. He has a glimpse of the radiant sun-kissed robe of the muse and makes effort as fast as his typewriter can gallop, but he never quite catches up with her. So the lines he produces go to the magazine and are guileless of more permanent publicity.

But these actually published volumes of poetry, even if they are all the volumes out, averaged nearly one a week. They hint at the amount of song singing that is going on in America, the land that hums with the sound of machinery and motor cars. We know that general poetic activity in a nation has always preceded the coming of the great poets and these have usually come in groups. Perhaps all this preliminary tuning and testing presages a new age of great song, and perhaps the singers will sing the hope and achievement and aspiration of the twentieth century even as the great New England group sang the deeds and prayers of the nineteenth. It is never too late to expect a poet, and never too early.

From "Apollo Troubadour"

When a wandering Italian
Yesterday at noon
Played upon his hurdy-gurdy
Suddenly a tune,
There was magic in my ear-drums:
Like a baby's cup and spoon
Tinkling time for many sleigh-bells,
Many no-school, rainy-day-bells,
Cow-bells, frog-bells, run-away-bells,
Mingling with an ocean melody
As of elemental people
More emotional than words—
Mermaids laughing off their tantrums,
Mermen singing loud and sturdy—
Silver scales and fluttering shells,
Such a melody as star-fish,
And all fish that really are fish,
In a gay, remote battalion
Play at midnight to the moon!

—Walter Byner in Poetry.

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EXAMPLE OF IONIC ART AT ATHENS



(Reproduced by permission)
ERECHEUM IS INTRICATE AND DELICATE

High Tower for Buenos Aires

Should Buenos Aires carry out a project now under contemplation the city will erect the highest tower in the world, overtopping that of Eiffel by 180 feet, says the Argonaut. It is planned to put the steel structure up to height of 1173 feet, and a statue at the top will be surrounded with an electric light of 1,000,000 candle power. The tower, as plans have been drawn, will have facilities for social amusements as well as a wireless telegraphic station and a meteorological observatory.

AS the traveler stands at the inner gate of the Propylaea in Athens he notices at once the perfect features of the buildings. Over his head are the enormous architrave stones of the Propylaea, which span the gateway from pillar to pillar. Opposite and above him, a little to the right, is the mighty Parthenon, whose ornaments are large and massive, whilst those of the Erechtheum are, for the most part, intricate and delicate. The Greeks adopted the Ionic order of architecture when they desired to erect small and graceful buildings. Of these the Erechtheum at Athens is an almost perfect example.

IF CAPITAL LETTERS WERE 'LOWER CASE'

WILL the spelling reformers next demand the surrender of our habit of capitalization? Many capitals have already capitulated, so to speak, and where we once wrote "Washington Street," we now omit the capital in the second word. Shall we eventually drop the big "W" also? Thus to omit capital letters where we were taught to place them in youth is still a wrench to the sense of duty for many of us. This rule and the rules of punctuation seemed then of equally imperative force with the rules of spelling—if one may give the name rule to so vagarious an assembling of letters as one finds in most English words. To misspell a word was a high offense in childhood and it was long before one got over the feeling that a misspelled word set a correspondent down quite outside the scope of one's visiting list.

But so far as capitals were concerned the assiduous schoolboy or girl found with dismay when it came to Virgil that the capital letters at the beginning of the lines were after all not part of the poetry! It was possible to have verse without capital letters. Until then one had thought of the capitals as one of the sure ways of recognizing poetry. How ever was one to tell it when the lines happened to be as long as the page was wide? Later experience has not always found one sure of a writer's intention, save where the column of capital letters was advertised. "This is poetry."

One of the reasons for spelling reform is the immense saving of expense it would effect in typesetting and printing the English language. Now some one has come forward with the practical notion of omitting all capital letters. Both the expense of making a double set of types, and the time wasted in using them both would be eliminated by this one very simple reform. Typewriting illustrates the gain of time if only one case of letters were used.

Some one writing in Lippincott's mag-

Uses of Cycle-Car

The increasing popularity of the cycle-car is easily understood. It supplies a reliable means of locomotion that combines many of the advantages of the motor car and motor bicycle. Only lately has it been possible for a man in moderate circumstances to buy and run a three or four wheeled machine to carry two persons. One such recently covered 60 miles in an hour.

Cheapness of upkeep is a great point in its favor, continues Harpers Bazar. Many cycle-cars cost but little over two cents per mile. Among other advantages are the initial cost of the machine, ease of storage, and general adaptability, which recommend it to a large section of the public. Meanwhile new designs of cycle-cars are constantly being placed upon the market.

The displacement of motor cars for certain purposes by these machines is already threatened. As small delivery vans cycle-cars possess the advantages of lightness and easy manipulation in traffic. For the delivery of goods, where house to house visits are necessary, much depends on rapid "picking up" and slowing down. Another use to which the cycle-car is well adapted is in the service of traveling salesmen. Here what is wanted is a machine moderate in price and at the same time reliable which can be run cheaply, carry samples, be fairly speedy, and, above all, not require too much attention.

Homes for Working Girls

With housework crying to be done in thousands of families, with home, safety, comfort and a good wage waiting any girl who will learn to be useful in a home, the cry about a "living wage" in factories sounds a rather dull note on the ear of some housekeepers. Thousands of girls could be safely and comfortably if not happily housed at this moment if they would accept \$3 or \$4 a week and board. With the high cost of food today a girl who has her rent and food and laundry with \$3 a week clear, may be doing better than her sister in store, office or factory. A girl in a household can dress herself neatly and have something to spare for pleasures. Thousands of homes would be glad to engage a household helper at this price though they cannot pay the \$6, \$8 and \$10 a week which trained servants today demand.

Preparation for Fuller Life

LOOK back on your life and see what blessed influences have come to you to form your character, to ennoble your aims, to inspire you with a true spirit. All this is only a preparation for a deeper and fuller life of love which God means to give all of us on the condition of faith. Believe that what He has begun He means to carry on and finish. That is, trust Him. Do not doubt His nearness, His influence, His goodwill.—James Freeman Clarke.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

About a Musical Key

Some of the inventions nowadays seem very much like a fairy story; and surely the new idea of opening a safe by music is one of them. A great many curious kinds of locks have been invented for safes, and this one is the strangest of all. It is worked by electricity and in one part certain light wires are strung in such a way that they can be tuned to vibrate to a certain musical tone. When what is called a tuning fork—a piece of steel that gives out a certain musical tone, as A or C—is set vibrating and touched to the top of the safe the wire inside begins to vibrate, as if it were echoing the sound. This vibration sets other heavier wires moving and starts an electric current which opens the lock. The interesting thing about it is that no two tuning forks are ever exactly alike in pitch or sound. So when the lock is set to vibrate to a certain tuning fork it will never vibrate or open for any other. Only the man who has the right key can open the safe.

Justice is an affair far more valuable than a great deal of gold.—Plato.

Picture Puzzle



What heroine of the revolution?
ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE
Primal acoustic: Cricket. Crosswords: 1, crow; 2, race; 3, idle; 4, cook; 5, kine; 6, eyes; 7, tear.

Flower Chorus in Spring

Oh such a commotion under the ground!
When March called, "Ho, there! ho!"
Such spreading of rootlets far and wide,
Such whisperings to and fro:
"Are you ready?" the snowdrop asked.
"Tis time to start, you know."
"Almost, my dear!" the scilla replied.
"I'll follow as soon as you go."
Then "Ha, ha, ha!" a chorus came
Of laughter, sweet and low,
Of millions of flowers under the ground.
Yes, millions, beginning to grow.
"I'll promise my blossoms," the crocus said.
"When I hear the blackbird sing."
And straight thereafter narcissus cried,
"My silver and gold I'll bring."
And ere they are dulled," another spoke.
"The hyacinth bells shall ring."
But the violet only murmured, "I'm here."
And sweet grew the air of spring:
Then "Ha, ha, ha!" a chorus came
Of laughter, sweet and low,
From millions of flowers under the ground.
Yes, millions, beginning to grow.
—Emerson.

A TRANSFORMING POWER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE story of the life of Jesus follows after his resurrection, as recorded in the stirring book of the Acts of the Apostles, is particularly notable because of the striking transformation of character wrought in the apostles by the Pentecostal downpouring of the Holy Spirit. In the synoptic gospels the apostles are represented as being men of a more or less timid, doubting, vacillating, negative nature, deserting the Master in times of need, even the loyal Peter denying his Lord when the supreme test came. "Slow of heart," Jesus called them, as with untiring patience and sweetness he strove to arouse them to a comprehension of spiritual verities.

After the day of Pentecost, however, when, according to the promise of Jesus, power descended upon them and "they were all filled with the Holy Ghost," all these characteristics were changed. With what assurance and confidence they now spoke! How effective their healing work! How marvelous the miracles they performed! Uncertainty and weakness were no longer evident. Calmly and courageously they uttered their testimony. "We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard." Their glowing enthusiasm and mighty works kindled a responsive fire in other hearts for we are told that "many believed in the Lord," and that "the number of disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly." The resurrection of Jesus, as Mrs. Eddy says in the Christian Science text-book, "It helped them to raise themselves and others from spiritual dullness and blind belief in God into the perception of infinite possibilities" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 34).

Now for the first time these Christian workers understood the meaning of Jesus' life and teachings. The dullness of human perception was replaced by spiritual discernment, and their demonstrations showed the clearness and soundness of their understanding of the true life which is the manifestation of Spirit and is without beginning and without end. Their work was powerful and effective because it was based, not on so-called material laws, but on God, the divine Principle of man. Human will, human responsibility, had ceased to be a part of their consciousness. The power and presence of Almighty God had become a living, vital reality, the only reality. In the face of this invincible Truth, sin, sickness, malice, envy and hypocrisy were annihilated.

As in those days, aforetime, so also today the regenerative, redemptive power of the Holy Spirit is made manifest in the changed lives of those to whom the Comforter, that pure, practical Christianity taught and practised by Jesus, has come. This manifestation is known in our age as Christian Science—Christian, because it is the knowledge of the Christ; Truth; Science, because this knowledge

is exactly and positively verifiable. This saving truth which has so great power to awaken mankind from their material, staid sleep and to free them from their trespasses and sins, is neither mystical, occult nor complex. It is the simple knowing that God, the creator of man and the universe, is infinite in power, infinite in wisdom, infinite in love; that He is divine Principle, all-goodness, Life everlasting; that there is no other power, no other Mind, no other Life.

Christian Science is for all, but it must be demonstrated, not merely believed. Accepting and practising its teachings, men find that a radical transformation of consciousness naturally results. With enlarged understanding, comes a clearer, broader outlook, deeper insight, keener discernment. They who have been delivered from bondage to material sense are indeed a goodly number. He who once looked upon life as a dreary journey with dangerous pitfalls awaiting his unwary feet at every turn of the way, now walks boldly on, unfaltering and unafraid, strong in the knowledge that as a child of God, he lives, moves and has his being in the consciousness of the Father, in a perfect universe wherein no evil can find entrance.

The sufferer who once hopelessly endured hours of anguish, now trusting absolutely in that infinite Love who healeth all diseases, is made whole; the weak are become firm; the timid; courageous, the irresolute, self-reliant and forceful; the sorrowful now rejoice. The man of affairs no longer regards his associates in the business world as competitors or rivals to be feared or to be distanced, but knowing God to be the Father of all created things, he recognizes his fellow-men as brothers, each and all equal sharers in the Father's love and reflecting His infinite abundance.

Knowing God to be the source of all supply, and that He is ever waiting to do "exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think," the haunting fear of poverty or want vanishes from consciousness and man realizes that he is not a bondman, but free—free and in possession of

the "glorious liberty of the children of God." All who hitherto harbored a sense of limitation or need, find themselves entering a larger, fuller life, a life of unlimited, undreamed-of possibilities, the life of which Paul obtained a vision when he said that "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him."

Christian Science, the Science of the Christ, Truth, admitted to the receptive human consciousness, works this mighty transformation therein. Erroneous human concepts are destroyed, right thinking is established, and peace and harmony, both mental and physical, of necessity follow. The human consciousness, however, must be ready to accept this revelation of Truth. "Behold, I stand at the door and knock," said the heavenly evangelist; but the knock must be heeded, the door willingly opened before the Comforter. In the earnest, impressive words of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 224): "A higher and more practical Christianity, demonstrating justice and meeting the needs of mortals in sickness and in health, stands at the door of this age, knocking for admission. Will you open or close the door upon this angelic visitor, who cometh in the quiet of meekness, as he came of old to the patriarch at noonday?" This vital question confronts awakening humanity. Upon the answer that is made in each individual heart depends the length of time that shall pass before the transforming power of the Christ is recognized by the universal human consciousness.

West Virginia Apples
West Virginia has made the greatest gains in fruit raising of any of the states, according to United States census figures cited by Little Farms magazine. The figures show that the apple crop in West Virginia is larger than the yield of 36 other states, and that California is the only state west of the Mississippi river whose orchards exceeded the yield of the West Virginia orchards. The market price of West Virginia apples is shown to be higher than fruit from the Pacific coast. The West Virginia orchards yielded during 1910, 4,225,000 bushels of apples. There were at that time 2,772,000 growing apple trees which had not reached the age of bearing. The combined apple crop of West Virginia and New York state was as large as all states west of the Mississippi river.

SOME OLD-TIME LESSON BOOKS

IN THE history of American schools, certain text-books stand out as landmarks. Some of them were "best sellers," and some may have had only a moderate circulation, according to the standards of the present time. A brief list would include at least the following: The New England Primer, Cheever's Latin Accidence, Webster's "blue-back" American Spelling Book, Morse's Geography, Webster's "Third Part," Lindley Murray's English Grammar, Colburn's Mental Arithmetic. The sales of the blue-back Speller have been enormous, and it continues to sell in considerable numbers.

On the whole, Noah Webster was probably the most successful maker of text-books that this country has produced. His ardent, flamboyant Americanism has had its reward; his books have undoubtedly been among the agencies that have helped to unify American sentiment and ideas. But many other books and authors have exercised a far-reaching influence, continues a writer in Youth's Companion.

There were the series of school readers by John Pierpont and S. G. Goodrich ("Peter Parley"), followed at the middle of the nineteenth century by the McGuffey series, probably the most widely used as well as one of the most interesting of them all. There were the numerous series of arithmetics, with Pike's and Daboll's among the earlier favorites; and books on algebra and geometry that often bear the same author's name that the arithmetics do. There were innumerable grammars, for the study of rhetoric became at one time almost a cult among enthusiastic pupils of our academies and early high schools. There were geographies, that rapidly advanced far beyond the early achievement of Jedediah Morse. One series of geographies that is re-

membered with especial pleasure by those who used it was that of Arnold Guyot. It is said that it was not successful commercially; it was too far in advance of the teachers of the time, but it blazed the way for a broader teaching of this subject at a later period. There were other experimental books that failed to gain great success, but that later found their justification in more timely or more skillfully wrought productions. One of these was the Wilson series of readers, with outlook into many fields of knowledge. The writer testifies to the delight with which it was surreptitiously read in a school where it was not officially recognized.

The Spenserian system of penmanship had a remarkable vogue. Mr. Steele became famous because of his "Fourteen Weeks" in a long list of scientific subjects. Mr. Swinton had a still wider range of authorship.

Enjoying the City Park

The first warm holiday brings the family groups out into the open in the city parks much as it brings out the promise of leaf and flower. This year the forsythia was golden in March. The grass is green and the crocus has already passed its early glory, making way for the tulips which must soon hold up their painted cups for drafts of the April sun. So the child faces there are lifted to the sky, even if the baby gins get no farther yet than the misty green that begins to hover vaguely about some of the trees.

The family group is a cheerful sight, partly because it is a reminder of the home happiness that must reign where the husband works side by side with the wife in the simple round of home duty. Mother is here too, walking demurely beside the carriage and looking with interest at the face of every child she passes. While the father is steering the chariot deftly and steadily, she who trusts her week day change to another hand for the nonce, has leisure to ponder a dozen points of comparison between her own child and those that ride or dance happily along in the spring procession. In point of beauty, of course none other compares with her own, but yonder is rather a cute little cap. She rather thinks it is more practical or more artistic than the style she has adopted for her baby. That child taking his first outdoors walk is wearing moccasins. They are softer for the growing foot than the old fashioned leather sole. Here is another child in sandals. This is another variation in footwear of which the mother takes a mental note. There is a little girl in bloomers, into which the short skirts are tucked so that she can romp and play on the springing grass without fear of motherly don'ts. When it comes time to go home mother will whisk the bright blue garment off and tuck into the corner of baby brother's wagon and a decorous little maiden will walk home beside the cart through the city streets.

Nothing is supremely great that has not in it the note of joy.—Patrick Carnegie Simpson.

Science And Health

With
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Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, April 7, 1913

Tariff Reform

IT IS VERY difficult to believe that tariff reform can make headway against the extraordinary combination of circumstances which is facing it in the United Kingdom. It is true that the free traders have enjoyed singular good fortune. The seven years of plenty seem to have synchronized with the budgets of the Liberal chancellors of the exchequer, and it is, of course, an economic axiom that the opportunity of the tariff reformer will come with the lean years. Even so, the looker-on finds it almost impossible to convince himself that there is any indication in the constituencies of a change of mind. On the contrary, he finds it hard to convince himself that the country is not hardening its heart on the question of free trade.

Every one knows that one bye-election gained does not make a party summer. A series of bye-elections does, however, afford a fairly trustworthy sign of the drift of public opinion. The political meteorologist of the daily press is commonly an indifferent bad prophet. Like Nelson, he turns his blind eye to the signals he does not want to see; he can become as halting in his arguments as the young Demosthenes; and he can wrap up the words of the electoral oracle with all the skill of the Delphic priestess. Even he, however, is finding it of little avail to disguise the portents in the parliamentary sky. When, in one afternoon, a Unionist free trader almost doubles the majority of a Unionist tariff reformer, and a Labor and a Liberal free trader treble between them the vote of the tariff reform Unionist, even the party press is forced to acknowledge that all is not for the best in the best of all possible parties.

It was a true instinct which taught the "whole hogger" to beware of the "free fooder." It was a simple calculation by which the "free fooder" arrived at the conclusion that Prince Bismarck and Mr. Gladstone were right when they, quite individually, explained that protection without a duty on corn was an impossibility. There was a time when the "whole hoggers" had drummed every "free fooder" out of the Commons. Then Lord Hugh Cecil forced his way back through the votes of Oxford University, and there was one. Next there came the election for the Hitchin division, and Hitchin spells Hatfield, and the center of the Cecil influence. So Lord Robert Cecil, driven by the "whole hoggers" from Marylebone, routed by Philip Snowden at Blackburn, became member for Hitchin, and there were two. That was only last year, yet those months have sufficed for the conversion of a party in Parliament. A Manchester seat lost by a tariff reformer was regained by a candidate who set aside tariff reform for the contest. What Lancashire says today England says tomorrow, is an apothegm of Lord Beaconsfield, still indorsed by the party. Ninety per cent of the parliamentary party faces Bonar Law with a demand for a free food platform. A great Yorkshire Unionist paper unfurls the banner of free trade, and supports the successful candidate for Westmoreland, in defiance of the party leaders. The whips of Oxford and Hitchin have already been exchanged for the scorpions of Westmoreland.

Tech and Harvard

TWO OR THREE years hence Cambridge will have the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as well as Harvard University within her borders. Greater propinquity should lead to increased amity between institutions of such eminence and such leadership in the educational world. Former executives of the two schools labored for this when conditions were far less favorable than they are now, and almost succeeded in a "merger." If Presidents Lowell and MacLaurin compass even a part of what Eliot and Pritchett failed to effect each will win renown thereby even if naught else is recorded of them by coming historians.

Happily time has brought factors into the situation that were lacking at the time of the former effort to create an entente; and negotiations have begun with each institution in quite a different attitude. At bottom, it must be admitted, the obstacles are those of sentiment—an asset of priceless value to any institution and not to be offset by any economic gains compassed by cooperation.

The plan today, however, is not one of a merger or anything approaching it. Rather is it one of reciprocity between departments and increase of facilities by which students can pass freely back and forth in the commendable search for "expert" instruction. If Harvard's graduate scientific school has the master, well and good. If "Tech" has him, let him be sought there. This means reciprocity and not fusion.

Everything depends on tact and sense in such negotiations as are now on, if a result satisfactory to all concerned is to follow. The public that sends its youth to both institutions hopes for a settlement that will provide a maximum of facilities for technical education in a community that uses competent engineers, chemists and the like to carry out large projects, domestic and foreign.

Indianapolis Protests Righteously

DURING the recent overflow of rivers in the central part of the United States reports were given world-wide publicity to the effect that the whole business district of Indianapolis, the chief city of Indiana, was under water, that the flood had risen to the third story of the Claypole hotel, and that several thousand people in that community had been drowned. All this contributed to the alarm and anxiety felt, throughout the United States because of reports from other parts of the inundated section, nearly every one of which was grossly exaggerated. The flood in Indianapolis did not come within many blocks of the business district; the total casualties attributable to the overflow, directly or indirectly, did not exceed a half dozen. Relatives and friends of Indianapolis people everywhere were wantonly and scandalously distressed.

Commenting on this matter, an Indianapolis contemporary confesses that it has no actual knowledge as to the source of the reckless falsehoods that have been published in this connection; reflecting the sentiment of the community, it is probably too indignant to inquire into the details. The fact that such fabrications found

expression and widespread circulation through the medium of a sensational press is the thing that calls for most serious attention, and right-thinking people everywhere, we believe, will promptly concur in the conclusion drawn from all the circumstances, that this irresponsible method of purveying "news," this reprehensible system of diffusing exaggeration and commercializing sensation, and this betrayal of the public trust reposed in the press, constitute an abuse that is a disgrace to American journalism.

Some day, somehow, the evils resulting from newspaper falsification and exaggeration come home to every community, every neighborhood, every individual, just as in this instance to the city and to the people of Indianapolis. So long as such methods are condoned, tolerated or encouraged there will be no escaping their effects. It is Indianapolis that feels them in the present instance, but Indianapolis is not the first community to be outraged in this manner. Neither interest nor responsibility in this matter of demanding and eventually compelling truthful and clean journalism can be shifted or shirked in any quarter. The work for its accomplishment is nothing less than a work of self-protection by decency and good citizenship.

NO WOMAN who has had any experience with an average man need be told that his point of view on domestic problems is pretty generally wrong, or that there are a great number of things connected with the household he does not, and never can, understand. One of them is spring housecleaning. Spring housecleaning does not mean any more to him than fall, winter or summer housecleaning. The prefix "spring" does not impress him. All he hears when he is told that spring housecleaning will begin next week or next day is the compound, "housecleaning." And it is because of this, and not because of any innate desire on his part to be disagreeable, that, when the subject of spring housecleaning comes up, he is prone to ask, "Why put it off so long?" or "Why begin it so soon?"

To him housecleaning is always unseasonable. Not because he does not like to see everything about the house looking spick and span. He does. He is pleased to find everything so nice and fresh and sweet after a housecleaning, but he is opposed to the housecleaning itself. He is so much opposed to it that if it rested with him it would be postponed indefinitely.

In talking the matter over among themselves—and they are disposed to be more frank than at other times—men have been known to concede that housecleaning is, perhaps, necessary; but in almost the same breath they confess their inability to understand why it should be made a domestic function. They cannot, that is, comprehend the woman's point of view. They are incapable of grasping the idea that a housecleaning is no housecleaning at all unless everything in the house from cellar to attic is upset. Patient women have tried time and again to reason with them that spring housecleaning is not simply a reform but a revolution, but to no purpose. Despite everything they say, men insist upon maintaining that housecleaning is a process that should operate throughout the entire year as noiselessly and as smoothly as the law of gravitation.

Plainly, where the difference arises is in the belief on one side that spring housecleaning should be an event worthy of observance by the whole household and as much of the neighborhood as can be aroused by the beating of carpets and rugs, and, on the other side, that it is a custom that should have gone out when the renaissance came in, if it be true that this was the beginning of brighter things for mankind. However, the consoling thing is that the spring housecleaning is over sooner or later, and that when it is over man enjoys its results fully as much as woman, if he would only be frank and own up.

CAMPAIGNING for a sane Fourth has already begun in some parts of the United States, and with a vigor that leads to the belief that previous campaigns with the same end in view were not so successful in results as they might have been. In the end there must be sanity all around.

ENTHUSIASM over the return of spring, and rapt contemplation of the charms of nature's reawakening, have caused many a commuter to neglect his lawnmower until the grass got too long.

TALK of suburban annexation to Rochester, N. Y., reveals the fact that the city is surrounded by Brighton, Chilli, Gates, Greece and Irondequoit.

Vermont Has Gained Railroad Knowledge

WHILE other states have been involved in discussion over the complicated problems of transportation regulation, the state of Vermont has been making a most thorough inquiry into the financial conditions of its several railroad companies, and the investigation has brought out information quite outside what is required as a basis of taxation. For example, when the third vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson railroad was being examined on the last day of the hearings, he contributed the statement that the increased cost of coal had not yielded the big coal-carrying railroad any benefit, that the producers had shared little in it, and that the bulk of the profit had gone into the coal properties. In the main, the investigation has given an example of the respect that it is quite the fashion, among railroad officials of late, to pay to the state that goes about the business of finding all the facts and using the information for adjustment of taxation and other relations between the public and the companies.

The body carrying on the inquiry is known as the railroad board of appeals. It has sought simply the correct valuation of the railroad properties, but that is not such a simple matter. The state appeared as a party before the board, with its estimates of the values, and the railroads responded with alacrity, usually with lower figures but occasionally consenting to the state's view. The board will determine the valuations for taxation purposes, and here arises the familiar question whether an aggrieved company can appeal to the courts. The Legislature sought to prevent the complication, and made the board a final court as far as it could do so in the act creating it; but the doubt is considerable as to whether the right of a party to have his cause heard in an actual court can be denied.

The value of the Vermont proceeding locally is in the opportunity for the closest possible determination of just taxation. To the other states it is in the example of a successfully conducted inquiry into all the facts as to railroad values, based on both the investment and the earning capacity.

Touching on Spring Housecleaning

WITH a bill carrying an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for harbor improvements pending in the Massachusetts Legislature, the policy of the state in caring for its shore comes under wide criticism, much of which is clearly without comprehension of the method that was adopted a few years ago and has proceeded with good results. The proposed appropriation is for five years, no more than \$1,000,000 to be expended in any one of them. The advantage over annual appropriations is that the board has assurance of funds which will warrant the undertaking of works that cannot be finished within one season and that would be futile if not carried to their completion. What most arouses comment is the fact that the state is called upon to spend large sums, or any sums at all, for a class of improvements that falls under federal appropriation as well. There is shown a suspicion that the extension of this favor to various projects of minor harbor improvements is linked with the requests for the state's further aid of the Boston harbor development. The comment does injustice to the advocates of both the Boston harbor project and of the general care of the coast. It gives occasion to call attention to the settled policy of the state and the example it sets to other Legislatures and possibly to the national Congress.

The Massachusetts Legislature was formerly afflicted with numerous demands of shore places for state aid. The corridors were often crowded with the advocates of help of some minor port project. Such measures were fruitful objects of the log-roll. The time of the General Court was absorbed by the consideration of schemes that could be given no adequate investigation and they were often linked with measures of general legislation in that reciprocity of votes that is the bane of the State House. When the radical change was made, to appropriate a gross sum and leave its application to the harbor and land commission, at least one gain was effected, namely, the special bills vanished from the calendar and their pleadings from the lobby. Greater gain still was that the projects were subjected to the more thorough and deliberate consideration of a board devoted to the business and employing expert engineers. The changed policy has justified itself and may well be commended to the attention of the other states having this class of public works to deal with. It seems capable of application to the federal government for the removal of the pork barrel from congressional reach.

The Massachusetts coast, with its harbors of no slight value even though they are not of national consequence, seems distinctly a state charge. The commonwealth could not neglect it without denial of a clear responsibility and neglect of a general benefit. That the rules of caution, of economy, of a broad and thorough consideration of the merit of each project in the administration of the state's aid should apply, needs no argument. The amount of the state's grant is debatable, but the way of dealing with this class of problems seems to have passed out of experiment and into the clear showing of a wise method.

RESPECTING contemporary conditions in the American book trade, the most unexpected assertion made by the expert contributor to the April Atlantic Monthly has to do with the relative decline in book buying that he insists is a fact. Publishers' lists wax, but the number of volumes sold per capita in no wise increases equally, nor is the gain in number of volumes sold comparable with the assumed increase in education, in wealth, leisure and general culture usually credited to the country on the ledger account. If this "expert" rightly divines the cause of this gap between producer and consumer, author and reader, publisher and retailer, it is because the two latter factors in the matter have failed to solve the problem of distribution. They are not sufficiently enterprising in finding new ways of making potential readers actual ones. They rely on old ways of vending, ways so old as to have become obsolete so far as the thoughts and habits of multitudes of persons are concerned. It is the publisher who will discover more efficient ways of marketing his many kinds of wares than are now in vogue who is likely to win fortune, and also the favor of authors who profit by their increased royalties.

So serious has the situation become from the publishers' standpoint—though this is a fact not hinted at in this particular article—that, as we happen to know, it has been proposed recently that a federation of book makers be formed. The plan of action contemplates employment of an expert secretary and promoter whose sole task it would be to devise new arguments with which to induce book buying and new devices by which such readers later could be inveigled into book-purchasing, the hope being that, however trivial or ephemeral the impulse that led to the first sampling, other and worthier factors would enter later.

As an indication of how some modern devices that have won larger sales for goods that are not literary have also proved effective in increasing book sales, let the case of an English bookseller be cited, who card-catalogued all possible buyers in the community, according to their known tastes as bibliophiles. Here was a case where careful study of a potential constituency and an effort to meet its special needs had favorable results. In the last analysis, however, it is the eager demand of the buyer that determines book making and book selling. If that be lacking to any considerable degree, what does it profit a publisher if he be ever so ingenious in pressing his wares? If there is "constant perusal of scrappy and highly flavored periodical literature," men and women equal to the task of book reading cannot be expected to be numerous. Here, we think, is the kernel of the matter. There is too much "snippet" literature for the people. The effect of permeation of masses of recently made literature with the daily infiltration of personal gossip, sensational incident and crime, has been to diminish the relative number of book readers.

NO DOUBT if a proper search were made, capable men willing and determined to live within their salaries could be found to fill the United States ambassadorships. It might be trying for them at first, but the right men would manage, somehow, to live as modestly abroad as they live at home.

SYMPATHY naturally goes out to the congressman who has only a fair prospect of finding places for 3 per cent of the applicants in his district, but the way to help him is to take the offices completely out of politics.

Massachusetts Way of Harbor Improvement

Distribution of Literature